MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 JULY 1981

Lebanon

Heavy fighting has continued between Israeli and Palestinian forces in southern Lebanon. Beirut radio reported that violent artillery exchanges continued throughout the evening of 20 July, with the Israelis shelling An-Nabatiyah, Tyre and other targets and the Palestinians rocketing northern Israeli settlements and border strip towns. Earlier in the day, Jerusalem radio reported that Israeli aircraft renewed their attacks on Palestinian positions, hitting targets in the An-Nabatiyah area. Asserting that the current conflict is escalating, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported intensive Israeli shelling of Palestinian positions throughout the night of 20-21 July, with warships pounding Al-Qasimiyah and the Az-Zahrani area and ground artillery firing at Al-Qal'ah, Ar-Rayhan, Ar-Rashidiyah Camp and Beaufort Castle. A statement by the Palestinian joint forces political commissioner on 20 July, broadcast by the Voice of Palestine, claimed that Palestinian forces have managed to repair bridges and roads damaged in the recent Israeli attacks so that they now have more bridges over the Az-Zahrani and Litani Rivers than they had before the attacks began. Although he asserted that the Palestinians have intensified their shelling of Israeli settlements and military positions, Jerusalem radio reported a slowdown in the Katyusha fire on Israeli settlements during the night of 20-21 July, saying intermittent volleys caused no casualties or damage.

Cease-Fire Efforts--KUNA, citing a Lebanese Government source, reported on 21 July that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat told the Saudi ambassador to Lebanon that the PLO is prepared to accept a cease-fire, pledging that the PLO will stop its rocket and artillery attacks on northern Israel if the Israelis cease their attacks on Lebanon. Noting that the United States and Saudi Arabia are exerting parallel efforts with Israel and the PLO respectively to arrange a cease-fire, KUNA said the Saudi ambassador has been holding contacts with 'Arafat and Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis, assuring them that a cease-fire can be imposed on Israel through diplomatic efforts. The report also said UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim plans to embark on another cease-fire initiative within the framework of the U.S.-Saudi efforts. Earlier, AFP also reported the possibility of a cease-fire, citing Lebanese Information Minister Michel Iddih as saying that a de facto end to hostilities is imminent.

Jerusalem radio expressed the opinion that during its meeting on the morning of 21 July, the Israeli Cabinet is unlikely to accede to the U.S. request for a cease-fire. The radio indicated that the Cabinet will support Prime Minister Menahem Begin's argument that a cease-fire will allow the Palestinians to reorganize and regroup for further attacks on Israel. In an interview broadcast by Jerusalem radio on 20 July, Alignment leader Shim'on Peres said Israel will make any cease-fire conditional on an end to all PLO "terrorist actions," not merely the firing across the Lebanese-Israeli border.

'Arafat Statement--After a meeting with UNIFIL Commander Gen William Callaghan, Yasir 'Arafat told a press conference that Israel's new "war" against the Palestinians, which started with the air raids on 12 July, is being waged with U.S. encouragement. In his statement, broadcast by the Voice of Palestine, 'Arafat said there is a limit to the Palestinians' patience in the face of Israel's "savage and inhuman" attacks. The PLO leader said Prime Minister Begin is talking about a final solution for the Palestinians, just as Hitler urged for the Jews.

Lebanese UN Resolution--According to Beirut radio, Lebanon is to submit a draft resolution to the United Nations calling for an immediate end to hostile actions against Lebanon and for respect of its territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty. It condemns Israel's attacks and policy of preemptive strikes and calls on member states to impose sanctions against Israel until the latter complies with the Security Council reolutions and abides by the 1949 armistice agreement. The resolution requests the UN secretary general to work for an immediate cease-fire agreement. The radio reported that Lebanese Ambassador to the United Nations Ghassan Tuwayni, who will present the resolution, held a press conference in which he disclosed that Lebanon is cooperating with the U.S. Government and has no reason to say the latter is plotting against it unless the United States "disappoints us."

Tzipori on Shelling From Syria--According to HA'ARETZ, Israeli Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori said Israel will have to wait and see whether the firing at Israel from Syria on 18 July was a one-time occurrence or whether it will be repeated. Tzipori asserted that in the latter case, Israel will have no choice but to deal with fire from that direction as well.

Egyptian Aid to Palestinians--In remarks to a Jerusalem radio correspondent, Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Sa'd Murtada said the medical aid Egypt is offering the PLO for those injured in the Israeli bombings in Lebanon does not originate in any political rapprochement and is purely humanitarian aid. In an exclusive statement to MENA, PLO representative in Cairo Sa'id Kamal said Egypt's immediate response to the request for medical aid is within the framework of its denunciation of the Israeli aggression and part of its support for the Palestinian cause in the international arena. The Voice of Palestine radio cited a Palestinian resistance source as saying, however, that the PLO has not entrusted anyone with making such a request of Egypt. Declaring reports to this effect as unfounded, the source said aid from the Egyptian people will be accepted, but not from the Egyptian Government.

Libya Aid--According to JANA, Libya intends to compensate the Palestinian resistance, the Lebanese National Movement and the Lebanese people for the financial and military losses caused by the Israeli raids.

Iran

Tehran radio reported that presidential candidate Habibollah Asghar-Oladi was slightly wounded when gunmen attempted to assassinate him on a Tehran street. One of his assailants was killed and the two others were arrested, the radio said. Asghar-Oladi's condition is satisfactory. Tehran radio reported that two Mojahedin-e Khalq members were arrested in Quchan during a raid on some of the organization's communal houses, while Shiraz radio said 15 Mojahedin-e Khalq members were sentenced to lashes and prison terms by the Estahbanat Islamic Revolution Court.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CHATTI CONDEMNS ISRAELI ATTACKS ON LEBANON

LD182222 Riyadh SPA in English 1900 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Jidda, 18 Jul (SPA)--The secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (O.I.C.), Mr Habib Chatti today called on the international community to initiate active measures against Israel for its repeated attacks on southern Lebanon. In a statement here today, Mr. Chatti said the Israeli attacks or Lebanon were posing a real threat o the peace and security of the world.

Mr. Chatti said the Israeli attacks on Lebanon had caused maximum damage last night as it penetrated into Palestinian refugee camps and some civilian targets in Beirut by killing a number of innocent people. He urged strongly for the implementation of United Nations basic charters and r olutions on the Middle East Issue.

He said these ataacks demonstrated the dangerous role played by Israel in the region by subjugating and breaking the will of the Palestinian people and by exploding any peaceful efforts for restoring reconciliation and security in Lebanon.

Mr. Chatti called on the United States to shoulder its responsibilities towards the situation in the Middle East (?and) drop its military, political and economic support for the Zionist entity and recognise the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

He expressed his organisation's appreciation for the efforts exerted jointly by the Lebanese and Palestinian people for preserving the independence and (?integrity) of Lebanon.

Mr. Chatti urged the Islamic and Arab nations to exert and boost efforts for confronting the dangerous situation created by Israel in accordance with the resolutions of the previous Islamic conferences.

'ARAFAT MEETS UNIFIL COMMANDER, MAKES STATEMENT

NC201344 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1245 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Excerpts] At noon today Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with UNIFIL commander Ben William Callaghan. The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by Brother Abu Jihad [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid], Brother Brigadier General Abu al-Walid, Brother Brigadier Colonel Abu Marzuq, Brother Abu Ahmad Fu'ad, Brother Abu Za'im and Brother Abu Humayd. The meeting was attended on the UN side by the UNIFIL political adviser, the director of the UNIFIL operations room and a number of UNIFIL officers.

After the meeting Brother Abu 'Ammar met with the many newsmen who were there to cover the meeting. The text of Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar's statement at the press conference follows:

We are, as you know, in the 9th day of this Palestinian-Israeli war. We are facing this U.S. decision through this Israeli war. We have to remember that this war is taking place with the U.S. green light. We have to remember the famous statement of Richard Allen, who said that the Israelis had the right to hot military pursuit against the Palestinians.

We are now facing the savage and inhuman war, the war of annihilation against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples--these waves of shellings against the Palestinians and the Lebanese, against the children and women and against the villages, towns and camps, including the capital, Beirut.

It is very important for everyone to understand that we possess the decision to resist and defend our existence in the face of this war. I have sent two notes to the UN secretary general and the president of the Security Council, in which I said that there is a limit to patience. It is known that we have kept silent and did not reply to this savage war for 2 days. But we have our responsibilities to defend the people, Lebanese and Palestinian. We posses the determination and right to shoulder this responsibility. We are proud of this responsibility.

The terrorist Menahem Begin, who is wanted by Interpol and who is still wanted by the British, is talking about the final solution. Such statements were made before him by Hitler in Germany. Begin and his master in the U.S. White House must know that we do not accept their threats, just as the Europeans did not accept them for Hitler. We accept peace, the just peace in the area, the Palestinian peace. We are not against anyone. We want everyone to live in peace, provided we also live in peace in our independent state. We have this right. They must remember that the blood of our children and women is very precious. We do not accept the threats of the United States and Israel, whatever their strength may be. We shall continue our struggle to achieve our legitimate rights--the right to return, the right to self-determination and the right to establsih an independent state.

Thank you. Just remember that yesterday they tried to occupy the area between Al-Qasimiyah and Az-Zahrani and what happened was that they failed.

JOINT FORCES COMMISSIONER STATEMENT ON LEBANON

JN202047 (Clandestine)Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1905 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Statement by Joint Forces Political Commissioner Yahya on the military situation in southern Lebanon--place not given; live or recorded]

[Text] This Palestinian war during Ramadan; this July war; this sixth war which is being waged by our people and fighters with peerless heroism and with extremely high morale--this war has entered its 11th day and is now entering a new stage of escalation both by the Zionist enemy and by the joint forces in the south. The escalation by the Zionist enemy is represented by its intensive air bombardments, which were directed against many positions yesterday and today.

Moreover, the Zionist enemy intensively used its naval force in operations against the joint forces. The enemy late last night resorted to a landing operation against our forces at (Musaylah). The operation was very much a failure, as a result of which the enemy sustained casualties: one officer killed and six others wounded.

As for the escalation by the joint forces, this was based on three points:

1. Expanding activities against the Zionist enemy. Early today, the joint forces shelled the township of Safad for the first time since 1975.
2. Resorting to ground operations against the enemy positions, settlements and settlers. Consequently, this has enabled the revolution to seize the initiative in launching the attack.
3. The joint forces also used new qualitative weaponry, such as armor. Yesterday our armored force showered the enemy with a hail of fire, inflicting great losses, particularly in the areas of Marj 'Uyun, Al-Qulay'ah and Dayr Mimas.

It is obvious that during the past days there has been a race against time between our forces and those of the Zionist enemy, particularly involving the points that the enemy has tried to wipe out and destroy, namely, the vital bridges and the transport routes between our forces and areas and between the areas themselves. The fedayeen and our joint forces have won the race with efficiency and heroism. In no time they managed to repair bridges and communications routes that link the various areas. Indeed, we can say that we have now more bridges over the rivers of Az-Zahrani and Litani than we had before the bombardments.

This, of course, was not an easy job, but it was completed as a result of a heroic epic of close cooperation between our forces and the valiant masses, who rushed to volunteer and donate all of their resources and efforts. Those who repaired the bridges and road worked heroically as shells fell and the sky was full of fighter planes and reconnaissance planes.

Let me speak once more about the battle that raged late last night, namely, the attempt to land forces in the township of (Musaylah). Our fighters fought this battle with great courage, high alertness and efficiency. Our fighters were aware of the landing attempt and managed to drag the enemy into one of the nearby valleys, where they opened intensive fire with machineguns and light weapons. Our various forces showed great coordination, which resulted in killing one officer and wounding six soldiers in addition to hitting an enemy boat off Al-Qasimiyah shore.

As for the participation of our armor, we should recall an important point here--the fact that since April the enemy has been concentrating its shelling and landing attempts against our armor. The Zionist chief of staff, Eytan, has claimed that he has destroyed two of our tanks. This is untrue. The Zionist settlers and commanders know very well that our tanks are shelling them fiercely and are participating in the fighting with great efficiency.

The Zionist commanders' statements and the ground operations all indicate that the enemy is now concentrating on our batteries of heavy guns and heavy rocket units. This explains the intensive shelling all yesterday and today. However, the enemy has achieved no success in this regard. The best evidence is that at a time when southern Lebanon's skies are full of various types of warplanes and reconnaissance planes our units do not stop the shelling of the enemy's settlements and military positions. On the contrary, the shelling intensifies and the enemy is sustaining more and more losses.

We can certainly say from our work on the battlefield that Begin and his military men have been trapped for the second time. We remember that they were first trapped in March 1975 when they launched their fifth war. They are being trapped again, in a bigger war this time. They are concentrating on vital installations and are using various weapons, yet they are confronted by the high will and great efficiency of the joint forces in the south.

I want to underline a major point that is worthy of all admiration and greetings: the awareness and high spirits of our fighters and our Palestinian and Lebanese people, as well as the cooperation existing between the fighters and the people. This has been positively reflected in the unity of the internal front in southern Lebanon. I refer here to the high spirit that prevails every time we are subjected to the Zionist enemy's blows and we retaliate immediately with redoubled force and more painful blows to the Zionist settlers and military targets.

Our fighters in the south, our masses, our establishments and organs are cohesive and strong. Everyone there is certain of the inevitable victory.

PALESTINIAN SPOKESMAN SOURCE DENIES EGYPT CONTACT

JN201542 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1505 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] A responsible source in the Palestinian revolution has stated the following: Some news agencies have reported that Palestinians in Cairo have requested medical aid from the As-Sadat regime. While declaring that this is unfounded, the PLO wants to affirm that it has not entrusted anyone with making such a request, that this request has absolutely not been made and that the Palestinian revolution's stand is to affirm tha the continued Zionist attack on the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples is a result of the Camp David crime, as committed by the Egyptian regime and used as a pretext by the Zionist enemy to wage a war of annihilation against the Palestinian revolution and Lebanese towns, villages and camps with the most sophisticated U.S.-made air, naval and ground weaponry.

The Palestinian revolution will, however, accept any aid from the fraternal Egyptian people but not from the Egyptian regime.

BAHRAIN

CABINET DENOUNCES ISRAELI ATTACKS ON LEBANON

GF201154 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 20 Jul 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifa ibn Salman Al Khalifah chaired the ordinary Cabinet meeting held at government house yesterday morning. Following the meeting, Jawad Salim al-'Aridh, minister of state for Cabinet affairs, made a statement in which he said the Cabinet opened the meeting with a discussion of the tyrannical Israeli raids on Lebanon towns and villages and Palestinian camps. They discussed the savage results of these raids that have affected hundreds of unarmed civilians, most of whom are old men, women and children, and the destruction of several civilian installation caused by the raid.

The Cabinet strongly denounced the Zionist attacks on the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Such attacks aim at undermining the integrity of the Lebanese homeland and eliminating the Palestinian resistance.

The Cabinet called on world conscience, represented in the United Nations and the Security Council, to decisively confront these barbaric actions carried out by Israel in the Arab land, which contradict the UN Charter and the simplest international conventions. Such actions reflect the utmost indifference and disregard for all human values. Thus, it is once again evident that Israel exhibits aggressive, expansionist ambitions that are achieved at the expense of the Arab nation. These aggressions threaten peace and security in the Middle East and the entire world.

The Cabinet declared the Bahraini Government's and people's support for the stuggle of the fraternal Palestinian people--represented by the PLO--to regain their rights in their homeland and Bahrain's support to the fraternal Lebanese people in adopting all measures necessary to confront this aggression and defend their land and honor. The Cabinet called on the Arab nation to increase its efforts and deploy its resources to confront the Zionist challenges and to regain the usurped Arab territory and secure the Palestinians' legitimate rights.

QATAR

OFFICIAL SOURCE ISSUES STATEMENT ON ISRAELI RAIDS

GF201125 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text of statement issued by unidentified "official Qatari Government source" on 19 July on recent Israeli raids against Lebanon]

[Excerpt] The State of Qatar follows with profound displeasure and worry the news of the savage Israeli raids on the innocent civilians of our fraternal Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in Beirut and southern Lebanon. It expresses its deep denunciation and condemnation of this new and ugly aggression that obviously unveils the source of danger, not only as far as security and stability in the Middle East are concerned, but also for international peace.

With these barbaric aggressions, that have killed hundreds of our Arab people, Israel could not have provided a better or clearer example of its aggressive and sinful nature and its evil and criminal inclination against the Arab nation in particular and humanity in general.

Throughout history, mankind has not recorded barbarism, tyranny, transgression or destruction of the type that is being carried out by the Zionist entity. It carries out these actions in the absence of any international action to deter its arrogance. Our Arab people have suffered bitterly from the results of this situation. This could lead to a destructive explosion that would not be limited to our area but might extend to include all of mankind.

One wonders if is it not time for the international community--which witnesses Israel's flagrant indifference and disregard for regulations and resolutions--to carry out its duty and bear its responsibility. This entails adopting immediate and necessary measures to stop these savage aggressions, which are exposing international peace and stability to the gravest danger. Realizing this dangerous position--which Israel has created and escalated permanently and continuously in the Middle East--the State of Qatar calls again on the Arab nation to push aside its marginal differences and stand up with all its resources in one rank in opposition to savage Zionist attacks and those who stand behind them.

SAUDI ARABIA

CABINET APPROVES FINANCIAL AID TO LEBANON

LD202216 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2125 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Mecca, 20 Jul (SPA)--Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has stressed that the kingdom will continue to shoulder its full responsibilities toward the Arab and Islamic nation. In a statement to the Cabinet at a meeting held tonight at the palace of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in Mecca, Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz reviewed the results of the contacts which the kingdom is carrying out on the current political situation in the region. The minister of information, Dr Muhammad 'Abdul Yamani, said after the meeting that the Cabinet has approved the allocation of $120 million as assistance from the kingdom to Lebanon so that it could pay its debts to the Tapline Company [oil pipeline company].

YAR

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT SUPPORTS PALESTINIANS

JN201850 San'a Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has issued a statement firmly condemning the treacherous Zionist aggression against fraternal Lebanon. The statement asserts that the escalation of the Israeli air raids on Lebanese territory and on Beirut openly threatens Middle East security and peace as well as world stability and continues to violate the international will. The statement holds the aggressive Zionist side completely responsible for the impact and consequences of this continued aggression, which will not pass without retaliation.

The statement highly praises the steadfastness of the Lebanese Arab people and the Palestinian revolution's forces and highlights their bold confrontation of [words indistinct]. The statement reiterates that the YAR stands alongside the Lebanese people and the Palestinian revolution in the trench of confrontation, placing all our available material and moral capabilities at the service of this objective.

The statement stresses that the Arab nation should immediately adopt a serious and unified stand to confront these attacks and counter the alien Israeli presence in the entire region. The statement emphasizes that the Arabs should realize that the only method of stopping Israel and bringing about a just settlement in the Middle East is through the barrel of a gun and through addressing the treacherous Israeli enemy with the language of force by which it deals with us.

The statement stresses that what is requested of us is not to launch aggression as the Israeli enemy is doing because we are the owners of right and of a just cause. What is requested of us, the statement adds, is to struggle for the sake of this just cause, to resist treachery and to cope with aggression by declaring jihad to restore all the usurped rights of the Palestinian Arab people, end the aggression against the Lebanese Arab people, emancipate the occupied Arab territories and cleanse the Islamic holy places of the filth of Zionism.

PREPARATIONS FOR LEBANON MEDICAL MISSION REPORTED

NC200855 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0748 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Cairo, 20 Jul (MENA)--Orders have been issued for the preparation of an Egyptian medicial mission, complete with supplies, drugs, medical equipment and a team of surgeons of various specialties, to stand ready to go to Beirut to participate in the resume of the victims of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

AL-AHRAM says today that urgent contacts were held last night between a number of Palestinian officials in Cairo and the Palestinian command in Lebanon to ensure the speedy arrival of the Egyptian mission to Beirut to save the victims.

AL-AHRAM notes that Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz emphasized the following points during his meeting with the Palestinian officials yesterday:

1. That Egypt places all its resources to assist in the rescue of the Palestinian people who have been the target of the recent Israeli aggression.
2. Egypt believes that the recent Israeli aggressions against the Lebanese and Palestinian people adversely affect the process toward a just and comprehensive peace, which, as President as-Sadat declared, cannot be achieved unless full Palestinian autonomy is achieved as a step toward the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, especially their right to self-determination without anyone's interference.
3. Egypt repeats and reaffirms that all hands must be kept off Lebanon and that the Lebanese people should be given the chance to achieve (?security) and national accord.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE SAID TO PRAISE EGYPT'S STAND

NC202242 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2055 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Cairo, 20 Jul (MENA)--Sa'id Kamal, member of the Palestine National Council and PLO representative in Cairo, has pointed out that Egypt's immediate response to present medical aid and food supplies to the victims of the Israeli acts of aggression against Beirut is within the framework of Egypt's denunciation of these aggressions and is part of Egypt's support for the Palestinian cause in the international sphere. He said this confirms that there is no justification for the estrangement between the Arab countries and Egypt.

In an exclusive statement to MENA Sa'id Kamal said that the denunciatory statements issued by some Arab capitals are not sufficient. He pointed out that the crisis of the missiles [in Lebanon] was a prelude to the liquidation of the Palestinian resistance, which has begun to realise that the only support it has in the Arab field are the denunciatory statements that are reiterated in one Arab capital or another. He added that this matter has become the topic of discussion in the Palestinian resistance circles in Beirut and all over the Arab homeland.

He said that the crisis has been fabricated with a view to liquidating the Palestinian cause, whereas Egypt has been honoring its commitments toward the Palestinian issue.

He added that since the beginning of this crisis, the Palestinian resistance has been assuming a defensive position so as not to give the parties to the crisis any justification to hit the Palestinian and Lebanese people on Lebanese territory. Sa'id Kamal said that when this attempt failed and the world understood the defensive position of the Palestinian resistance, the principal party to this fabricated crisis--Israel--dealt a direct blow to the Palestinian people on Lebanese territory while the other parties remained mere spectators to this tragedy, to which the Palestinian people have been subjected to for the past 7 days, in Lebanon.

He added that the continuation of the Israeli acts of aggression proves that the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese people are still repulsing the aggression by all the means. He said the objective of the Israeli bombardment of civilian targets is to provoke the Lebanese people against their Palestinian brothers who are present on Lebanese territory on a temporary basis.

The Egyptian medical mission is scheduled to leave for Beirut within the next 48 hours in response to the Palestinians' request to help the victims of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. MENA has learned that the mission comprises 20 doctors with different specialities and will be supplied with a large quantity of medicine and food supplies. The mission will join the old on a permanent basis as part of the Palestinian Red Crescent team.

'ALI TO REPLY TO SHAMIR ON PRESS ATTACKS PROTEST

NC200720 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2255 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jul (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali is preparing a written reply to a letter from Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in which he refers to the Egyptian press attack on his country's stands and to Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali's attack against Israel's policy during the Nairobi summit meeting.

In its Monday edition, the weekly newspaper MAY says that Kamal Hasan 'Ali has decided to complement the oral reply which he has conveyed to the Israeli ambassador in Cairo with a written reply in which we will explain that Israel's attack on and destruction of the Iraqi nuclear reactor is an act on which silence cannot be maintained. The newspaper adds that the Egyptian reply will also refer to the actual war which Israel is waging against Lebanon. The reply will also draw attention to an article published in the Jerusalem POST on the sectarian incidents in Egypt, the aim of which was to add fuel to this sedition.

In his letter, Shamir noted that some provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty affirm the importance of halting the propaganda campaigns between the two countries.

'ALI TO REPORT TO AS-SADAT BEFORE U.S. VISIT

NC192341 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jul (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat will meet with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali in the coming hours to hear from him a detailed report on very important topics prior to the summit meeting between President as-Sadat and U.S. President Ronald Reagan to be held in Washington on 4 August. In its Monday edition, the weekly newspaper MAY says the report contains a comprehensive study of the following topics:

1. The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, the portions of the treaty that have been implemented so far, the United States' fulfillment of its pledge to build two airports in the Negev in exchange for the two Egyptian airfields which Israel will evacuate, the formation of the multinational force and the normalization process.
2. The main obstacles that have prevented the continuation of the autonomy talks, the procedures that can be adopted to ensure that these talks will be continued and the role that the United States can play to ensure the establishment of full autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza.
3. Relations between Egypt and the United States, especially in the spheres of technical, economic and nuclear cooperation, and the possibility of the United States speeding up the arms supplies to Egypt and some friendly African states.
4. A review of the international and Arab situation and of the reports which the Foreign Ministry has received from the heads of the Egyptian interests missions in a number of Arab capitals.

TEXT OF SADDAM HUSAYN 17 JUL ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS

JN170931 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 17 Jul 81

["Text" of President Saddam Husayn's address on 17 July to the Arab people on the 13th anniversary of the 17 Jul revolution]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Sons of great Iraq, masses of the glorious Arab nation: The anniversary which we celebrate on this day every year, the anniversary of the 17 and 30 July 1968 revolutions, is not merely an occasion even if one calls it a significant and great occasion. This occasion has become in the eyes of the Iraqis the anniversary of birth, new life, the anniversary of the dawn of resurgence and progress, the anniversary of the beginning of the march of pride and glory.

We are not the ones to describe as such the revolution and its anniversary. These are qualities which the people have expressed with all sincerity and genuineness in their view of it, their adherence to it and their belief in its objectives. Our programs are being put to the test before you and before the nation. The people have acted toward this revolution from its inception and through the years from a position of those who are concerned about such a test in the wake of the bitter experiments thay had experienced and the many failures that had been witnessed in the arena of national and pan-Arab action.

At the beginning of the revolution, the people did not grant the revolution spontaneous confidence nor did they fully support it. They watched it closely, took it closely into account and dealt with it maturely until they discovered day after day, year after year, that it belongs to them, that it was for them, that it was from the essence of the history of Iraq and that of the nation and that it was a sincere and mature experiment which took place as the result of a bloody and difficult march that had been full of experiments and the essence of the national and pan-Arab struggle.

Our people these days have placed this revolution in this lofty position in their history and in this lofty position in their present life and the future.

Following this long march, we feel proud and reassured and our conscience is at ease. We feel so not because the party and leadership have passed the test, for we have never viewed the issue of the revolution from a personal or party perspective, but because our people have overcome the stage of anxiety and loss and found themselves on the road to liberty, dignity and resurgence. Thank God for these accomplishments, and congratulations to the glorious Iraqi people for these achievements. You, by God, deserve all good and glory. You are a people who have given life a great deal. You enriched humanity with great civilizations. You lighted the beacon of science and knowledge and distinctly contributed with the other sons of the glorious Arab nation to propagating the divine messages. Brothers, in the past eras of degeneration, you and your fathers and forefathers lived under the yoke of injustice, tyranny, backwardness and poverty. Your enemies thought that your historic opportunity had irretrievably passed. However, despite all your suffering throughout the dark ages, you proved that you are a living nation, the sons of a living and rejuvenating nation and the grandsons of great ancestors who shone in history as leaders, builders and advocates of civilizations and messages.

Esteemed people, it is natural that on such an anniversary we speak about the revolution's achievements in all fields. I will not speak to you in the language of numbers and plans, though we are committed to science and planning as a basic course of the revolution. I will leave this for my comrades who are experts in these fields.

Real and genuine achievements are those which give palpable results in the people's life and their capabilities.

We are the sons of this country. We have lived through its contemporary history. It would not be difficult to contrast our material and moral situation before the revolution with our situation now.

In my speech to you on the revolution's anniversary last year, I told you that during the years that followed the revolution, Iraq has decisively and comprehensively stepped from one era to the other, from the era of exploitation, bondage, poverty, backwardness and weakness to the era of freedom, justice, prosperity, progress and strength.

This is the core of what the revolution had achieved and this is what we are proud of. The real value of what the revolution achieved appears today in its most glorious aspects in this great epic we are waging against the Iranian aggression.

During the last 10 months of the heroic fighting against a racist state, whose population and area are triple those of Iraq and whose military power before the war was considered one of the most modern in the world, Iraq has triumphed. In its war, Iraq has triumphed without being assisted by any big power or any international group. On the contrary, many parties have tried and are still trying to encircle Iraq, put pressure on it and weaken it. In the past, when big powers used to do this or part of what they have done to us to Third World countries and some Arab countries, they used to succeed in freezing their will and forcing them to relinquish their rights and accept humiliating solutions, whether they agreed or not.

As for you, you will not give in to pressures and you will not be influenced by the blockade. Iraq has succeeded in pursuing its course by itself and in obtaining the requirements that enable it to continue the battle through its will and its own potentials and through its own capability to manage its international relations and from a position of equality, capability and complete independence.

This is the first time in contemporary history that a Third World country has been able to wage a successful defensive war--which is the longest conventional war between two countries since World War II--without being forced to place itself under the umbrella of a military alliance or the influence of a big power, without shackling its will and independence and without relinquishing its principles and stands.

Brothers, during the past 10 months you have fought as if you were at a festival, not because you love evil. You are a people who love peace and good. You are the sons of a nation which has given humanity the values of justice and had fought against evil and corruption. You have fought because you found that the aggression and evil were lying in wait for your land, sovereignty and honor, threatening your resources, women, children, mothers and values, that is why you have fought courageously. Your stands and achievements in this war have been like those of your forefathers who fought in the days of the Islamic message, in the Yarmuk, Qadisiyah and Hittin battles.

You performed very well in the battle; you did not hesitate or become weak. While fighting, you raised the banner of peace and are offering your enemies to return their lands to them if they recognize your rights and accept to live with you as honest neighbors without aggressive intentions. Is this not the most glorious achievement of the revolution? All this took place in the wake of many centuries of defeat, fear and capitulation, in an Arab environment where a firm stand that is ready to repulse aggression rarely appears and at a time that some regimes are moving toward capitulation to the Zionist enemy while some others are showing hesitation and confusion.

Men, you have fought with courage. You have placed all your potentials in the arenas of the battle. The best sons of the Iraqi people, officers, soldiers in the army and the border guards, fighters from the People's Army, engineers, students, teachers, physicians and employees flocked to the front. Despite all this and despite your great feats in the battle arenas, you continued construction. You continued building hospitals, plants, farms, schools and scientific and technical institutions. Progress throughout Iraq continues. Noble action continues; it has even increased in depth and scope.

Brothers, these are your greatest achievements under the revolution. It is a great challenge in your current life. With this achievement, you have foiled the enemy scheme and its results.

The Persian aggression against Iraq was the result of the arrogance, racism and evil of the ruling clique in Tehran. Simultaneously, it was a Zionist and colonialist conspiracy to stike at Iraq's resurgence and delay its development for scores of years. This plot sought to make you lose the radiance of your minds and hearts and wreck the scientific foundations of your new scientific and technological developments. However, thanks to your courage, patience and abilities supplied to you by the achievements of the revolution, you managed to confront this challenge which many peoples in the world and other regimes in the Arab nation were not able to confront. You triumphed on the battlefield and in the field of construction and progress. These specific reasons, brothers, the Zionist enemy launched its treacherous aggression against the nuclear reactor in Baghdad on 7 June.

Had you not ably and sincerely faced the challenge imposed on you by the Persian enemy on 4 September 1980 when it shelled the Iraqi towns and had you surrendered to its aggressive and evil will, the Zionist enemy would not have raided Iraq in June because it would not have been afraid of you, had you not triumphed in your holy war; had you not proved that you can forge ahead on your own, grasp your opportunity in life with your intrinsic capabilities and use modern weapons effectively; and had you succumbed to circumstances and become subservient to this or that international side, the Zionist enemy would not have found itself in need of harassing you. Had you become preoccupied with the military battle only and stopped the march of building and progress and had the Persian aggression succeeded in stopping this march, the Zionist enemy would have felt that its intentions had been achieved and would not have been compelled to interfere directly and launch its blatant aggression.

However, glorious brother Iraqis, you did the opposite. You entered the battle with faith and honor and fought bravely and efficiently. You safeguarded your will and independence and proceeded with your resurgent march of building. The banners of principles continued to fly high in your skies, and your hearts continued to abound with faith and your minds with radiance. Thus, the Zionist enemy had no choice but to commit its crime in the sight and hearing of the whole world, transcending its previous methods and exposing its cards not only to we who know its aggressive, racist and expansionist nature, but also to the whole world in which there are people who do not know this fact and others who are trying to provide a suitable cover to conceal this fact for reasons related to their interests and policies.

Brothers, your accomplishments and heroics in this great battle are huge assets for the present and future of Iraq and the Arab nation. The agreement between the Zionist enemy and the ruling clique in Iran to aggress against Iraq, vent their hatred against it and try to harm it, is a great honor for us because it confirms the soundness of our march and our appreciation of the nation's problems and the dangers and challenges facing it. This agreement is an eloquent lesson that enhances our experience and maturity and helps us to face future challenges and dangers more effectively and efficiently.

I will not be saying anything new but confirming a fact when I say that we will not succumb to the Persian agression. As we have been fighting for the past 10 months, we will continue to fight this enemy courageously and patiently until the tyrannical clique in Iran wakes up and abandons its rancor and designs.

As we have been doing since the beginning of the war, we will continue our peaceful call with faith and from a position of strength and ability. We will sincerely cooperate with the peaceful efforts of the Islamic Conference Organization, the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations to reach a just and honorable solution that guarantees the rights of Iraq and the Arab nation and that is founded on eschewing aggressive and expansionist trends and on respect for the sovereignty and dignity of all the peoples in the region.

Similarly, we will not succumb to the Zionist aggression and will not deviate from the road we have chosen, despite our knowledge that the agression was not a mere Zionist decision but a much larger Zionist conspiracy for which known international parties have prepared and in which they assisted directly or indirectly.

The Zionist entity's aggression against the nuclear reactor on 7 June will not stop the march of scientific and technological progress in Iraq. It rather constitutes a strong additional incentive to develop this march and provide it with larger potentials and more effective protection. Despite the loss we have suffered, this aggression confirms that Iraq is proceeding along the right track. It is providing the Arab nation with a model and helping the arab regimes to define what is the right course and what is the better course. This opens to us as Arabs the scope of the future and confirms what we have been saying: The long conflict between us and Zionism will definitely end with the Arab nation's victory because it stands for justice and the forward movement of history, whereas the Zionist entity represents nothing but aggression, crime and racist and expansionist theories that free nations have overcome and consider as part of the odious colonialist past that should end despite all its potentials and no matter what imperialism tries to do to prolong its life.

Brothers, sons of the glorious Arab nation, the Arab nation is today facing big and dangerous challenges. We are not saying this as general or traditional talk. It is a fact that should be understood and studies to define sound ways for pan-Arab action. Brothers, we always express our confidence in the nation and optimism in its future. This is an unwavering and authentic trend in our thinking and action. However, this confidence and optimism does not mean ignoring the negative elements and bitter truths in the Arab state of affairs. Out of sincerity to the nation and the coming generations, we should tell the truth and caution against errors and negative aspects no matter how bitter that may be. In doing this, we are not proceeding from antagonism or from a desire to instigate quarrels among the Arab regimes but from concern for the nation's existence and destiny.

For the past 10 months Iraq has been waging a fierce battle in defense of its sovereignty and dignity and in defense of its rights and those of the Arab nation. Some Arab brothers might have an opinion on our general policies or stands. Let them agree or differ with us on this or that subject. They are entitled to this, for it is normal and necessary for brothers to have a dialogue or discussion of differences in viewpoints. However, has the Arab stand on this issue really been proportionate to the objective pan-Arab yardsticks and to the gravity of the dangers facing the Arab nation?

We have always said that the Arab nation is facing all sorts of threats, aggression and extortion. Each country in the Arab nation and the nation collectively should firmly and strongly confront these threats, aggression and extortion. Whoever is silent regarding any aggression, no matter how small and from whatever quarter, becomes accustomed to silence and surrendersto bigger aggression from other quarters.

We have never said that the battle against the Iranian agression and the Persian expansionist trend, which has expressed itself in various forms over consecutive eras in Iran, is a decisive and crucial battle for the Arabs. We have said and continue to say that the battle against Zionism is the Arabs' decisive and crucial battle. This is a major objective fact. Whoever denies it or belittles it harms not only the Arab nation and its central issues but also puts himself in the position of one who is unaware of the primary danger.

However, the existence of a primary and diagnosed danger does not mean that the Arab nation should be silent toward any other danger or aggression that faces it or any extortion practiced against it; otherwise, the battle against the Zionist enemy would lose its significance, necessity and requisites. On Iraq's battle against the ruling clique in Iran, the Arab regimes have behaved in such a manner that, were it to continue and spread to similar future situations, the Arab nation would reach the brink of catastrophe, and the hope for a serious confrontation of the Zionist enemy would be lost.

Some Arab regimes did not refrain from blatantly avowing total bias toward the ruling clique in Iran. They aimed their arrows at the valiant Iraqi Army, which has been and will continue to be a basic pillar in the battle against the Zionist enemy. Whatever their opinion about us and their stand regarding our regime, the least I can say about this stand is that it is destructive because it spreads a state of lack of solidarity in the Arab arena. Furthermore, it allows for the unchecked killing of Arabs at foreign hands and with Arab arms and resources. This is exactly the state which the Zionist enemy wants to prevail among the Arabs so as to be able to devour them one by one and make them devour one another one by one. These regimes should beware the pangs of conscience and the judgement of history and the masses.

This is what some have done. As for some others,they acted as if the battle does not concern them and outdid themselves in expressing their neutrality toward it and shirking their responsibilities. As we have said, we do not impose a stand or an opinion on the brothers. Is neutrality and irresponsibility permissible in a battle that is being waged by a people of the nation and by a big army of its armies for 10 months, and does such a stand conform with the minimum level of the commitment to the pan-Arab bond and to the principles of Arab solidarity or, let us say, to solidarity based on the common pan-Arab interest?

Some of the brothers believe that at this time they are avoiding problems. We, however, sincerely say this, not because we want their support, for by God when we chose to wage this war we decided to rely only on ourselves in everything and not to extend our hands to friend and brother, but because what has taken place between Iraq and Iran can take place between many Arab countries and other foreign parties. The Arab homeland is big and there are many problems on its borders. Forces coveting it are many. They are coveting the poor and the rich, the small and the big. The only guarantee that will repulse the designs on the Arab homeland and achieve security and tranquillity for the entire Arab nation will not be achieved by siding with this or that aggressor or by adopting a stand of neutrality toward the provocations directed against this or that country but by shouldering responsibility and adopting the sound national stands. The burdens resulting from these national stands contain lawful profits for the present and the future.

If we look at matters seriously and with responsibility, would the Zionist enemy have dared to attack Iraq on 7 June had the Arab stand been cohesive and strong? Would we have dared to pursue his aggressions against the Palestinian people and Lebanon? And would the Persian enemy have continued his intransigent and arrogant stand that ignores the requirements of sound neighbourly relations with the Arabs and Iraq? Such things would not occur if everyone considers aggression against any Arab country as aggression against him and acts in a manner commensurate with this evaluation.

Brothers, thank God that some brothers have realized this and have expressed a noble pan-Arab stand. They did not hide their real stands but announced their support for Iraq clearly and explicitly. Thus, they supported sound principles in pan-Arab relations.

They supported right and honor. They salvaged hope in Arabism and in its meanings, which constitute the basic guarantee against threats and provocations. Greetings from the heart to the Arab brother, His Majesty King Husayn, and to the fraternal Jordanian Arab people; to His Excellency Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and to the fraternal Yemeni Arab people; and greetings too to the other Arab brothers who did not hide their stand when they supported Iraq, greetings to the Arab brothers who provided us with some undeclared assistance even though it was much less than what duty dictates. Greetings to the honorable writers who defended the Arabs' cause when they defended Iraq's cause. Greetings to the Arab strugglers who supported us in this battle and thanks to them from the Iraqi people and their nation because these strugglers knew how to adopt a responsible stand for justice and honor.

As for those who adopted other stands, we shall not say anything against them, not because we are incapable of diagnosing and defining responsibilities, for they know that we are capable of doing so. Rather, we leave the matter to the masses of our Arab nation and to history to determine who was wrong and who was right. We hope that God will guide us all on the sound path that serves our nation and opens the way for it to achieve pride, strength and sound progress.

Oh sons of the glorious Arab nation, the dangers confronting the Arab nation require a responsible stand which excludes petty grievances, resentments and interests.

It is certain that the Zionist aggression is becoming increasingly dangerous and that other designs on the Arab homeland and attempts at intervention in Arab affairs, even by small- and medium-sized foreign powers, are taking on a larger scope. It is also a certainty that the struggle of the superpowers over influence and interests in this region has reached a very serious stage. On no account must we neglect such designs and statements that even go to the extent of referring openly to occupying parts of the Arab homeland.

In the fifties, with the failure of the tripartite aggression on Egypt in 1956, the liquidation of foreign bases and the Baghdad pact, the imperialist powers ended their direct military threats. At this time, however, the United States is openly speaking of establishing the Rapid Deployment Force to control parts of the Arab homeland on the pretext of protecting U.S. interests. Moreover, the United States has resurrected plans to establish bases and obtain military facilities.

Is it right for us to stand idly by as we are confronted with these serious challenges? Moreover, is it enough for some Arab leaders to issue statements rejecting the concept of bases without also making reference to their rejection of military facilities?

We do not believe that anyone would willingly choose to establish bases for the foreigner on his land if he were in full and conscious possession of his will. However, when events proceed without a serious, responsible pan-Arab confrontation, we find a withdrawal here and a laxness there until the whole situation gets out of hand.

The Baghdad summit was a historical springboard for a serious and effective Arab solidarity against deviation from the straight Arab course. That summit laid down the guidelines of Arab policy toward Zionist, imperialist designs and the Camp David conspiracy in particular. What is required now is adherence to the political course set by the Baghdad summit, development of this course and formation of a strong, cohesive Arab stand in the international community to confront designs and policies that are antagonistic and detrimental to the Arab nation.

We do not want to say that there has been a public and direct withdrawal from the course of the Baghdad summit, but events are moving toward a gradual fragmentation of the Arab situation. We advise against being drawn into territorial and fragmented groupings of tactical and political nature. Experience has proved that no one group of Arab countries on its own can confront challenges, whether on a limited territorial level or on a comprehensive pan-Arab level.

Adherence to the pan-Arab link and development of the course of the Baghdad summit is the practical solution which will enable the nation to confront challenges and dangers.

On 8 February 1980 we presented our Arab brothers our program, the pan-Arab declaration. This is a program which regulates relations among the Arab countries on the basis of the pan-Arab links. It also regulates the relations of the Arab nation with its neighbors on the bases of nonintervention and mutual respect for sovereignty and dignity. The program calls for regulating the relations of the Arab nation with the rest of the world on the basis of complete Arab independence and a free, effective Arab will. We did not insist on any of the program's formulations, except those pertaining to its essence, nor did we try to impose this program on our brothers when we presented it because it is not directed at achieving our own interest or that of our country. It is aimed at achieving the essential interest of the Arab nation.

We fully believe in the necessity of this program as well as in the political course of the Baghdad summit. We call on the Arab brothers to study it, discuss it and take the correct stand toward it. We hope an opportunity for this will be provided at future Arab summit conferences.

Brothers, there is another topic I would like to discuss in a brotherly spirit and with responsibility. It is the issue of our oil policy.

Oil is God's gift to the Arab nation, to be used by it after many centuries of poverty, backwardness and bondage to raise its standard of living; develop its economic, social and cultural conditions; and build its intrinsic strength to enable it to confront provocations and conspiracies that surround it.

Each one of us may have his own personal opinion on how to use this wealth on the regional or international level. We, however, believe it necessary that general pan-Arab bases must prevail to which all should be committed in order to avoid having any action by any Arab country harm the basic interests of its other Arab brothers and weaken the general pan-Arab stand.

The revenues obtained by Arab oil-producing countries continue to remain their basic source of revenue for the attainment of their basic requirements and for securing the requirements of their development plans.

So far, these countries have not accumulated sufficient reserves enabling them to provide these requirements without having to rely in a large extent on their oil revenues. In addition to this, the possession of oil continues to constitute an important factor in the Arab capability to influence the international stand and an effective card to confront Zionist conspiracies and attempts by international parties to weaken the Arab nation and harm its basic rights.

The struggle that the Arab nation is waging for Palestine requires huge potentials. In no case can we drop this power that we possess from our calculations. Without it, the Arab nation's capabilities at this stage will diminish, making it unable to confront effectively the Zionist-imperialist scheme and the humilitating capitulatory solutions that many international parties are trying to impose on the Arab nation.

This requires us to exploit our oil potentials in a sound manner that will serve national development plans in our countries and our pan-Arab causes. This does not at all mean the adoption of a policy of blackmail against consumer countries.

Iraq was among the first to have outlined the importance of the exploitation of this resource in a positive manner and the need for stability in international dealings concerning oil production and marketing so that the Arab nation may achieve its objectives within the framework of mutual interests and legitimate and equitable international relations. This absolutely does not mean that this resource should be given to industrial countries without any price at all or at prices that are less than even those expected by these countries.

We are addressing brotherly criticism but also serious criticism to some Arab brothers whose production and marketing policies have caused a large surplus on the oil market.

We can find absolutely no convincing excuses for this policy and its objectives. The harm it does to Arab oil-producing countries and to other countries is more than obvious. The presence of an oil surplus on the world market greatly weakens the Arabs' influence of the international situation, which we want for defending our rights and interests against aggression and expansion and for attaining legitimate objectives of development and progress.

Not all of the oil-producing countries possess a surplus of funds. Also, we see no wisdom in production that leaves a surplus in the oil market.

We call for reorganizing production in a sound manner to terminate the oil surplus in the international market and to restore balance in the offer and demand to this market. If there is a dispute over the price issues, this should be solved through understanding and joint cooperation within the OPEC framework and not through separate policies that weaken this organization and incite divisions among its ranks.

If there is anyone against the rise in prices, there should not be any retraction in the prevailing prices. It is necessary that our oil policies take into consideration the legitimate interests of the Third World developing countries that are being exposed to inflation. We have always asserted a clear-cut fact: Inflation in the world is not a result of the oil price increase only. The imperialist forces and the industrial countries are propagating these allegations in order to disrupt the relations among the oil producing countries and the Third World countries. All of these countries, irrespective of their resources, constitute a humanitarian group enjoying similar political, economic and social circumstances.

It is the industrial countries and not the producing countries that are first and foremost responsible for exporting the factor of inflation to the Third World countries. That is why we have stressed on many occasions, particularly during the Havana nonaligned conference in September 1979, the need to establish a long-term world fund to assist the developing countries against inflation, provided that the advanced industrial countries participate in this fund in proportion to the annual inflation they export to the developing countries. The oil-producing developing countries should participate in this fund as well.

We still believe that this is the sound method to remedy the impact of inflation. We again urge the Arab countries concerned to reconsider their policies and to terminate the policies that harm us and the producing countries and that weaken the pan-Arab stand.

Brothers, Iraq has built its relations with world countries on the basis of full independence, free will and mutual interests. This was not an easy course. We have paid and continue to pay a high price for it, and we have faced many difficulties. However, thank God, we have scored a notable success. Despite the difficulties, sacrifices, complex international circumstances and increasing pressures and foreign interests, we have shown that independence is possible and that in the end it is successful in practice and sound in principle.

We proceeded in accordance with this policy in peacetime and in wartime. Despite the circumstances of the war and its numerous difficulties and demands, we did not change this course but deepened and enhanced it. However, we have no illusions that the big international powers genuinely, permanently and absolutely respect peoples' independence and free will. Therefore, nations which care for their independence should persistently and unwaveringly struggle to safeguard this independence. With God's help, this is what we are determined to do.

At this juncture, I would like to refer to the attempts that are made every now and then and with which their proponents think they can influence us in one way or the other. I would like to say that we do not give in to pressures or temptations. We are not a leadership that changes color and policy under the influence of temporary circumstances. We evaluate and assess our international relations on the basis of principles and interests: We deal in friendship with whoever deals in friendship with us; we are reserved in our relations with those who are reserved in their relations with us; we behave similarly with those who try to deprive us of a legitimate interest;and we oppose those who oppose us. Let nobody in the world mistakenly think that he can harm us without being harmed himself.

I tell those who think they can apply diverse policies toward the Arab homeland and capitalize on the Arab differences and contradictions that they err. This is a short-sighted policy that takes into consideration temporary circumstances and seeks to satisfy temporary interests. Whoever adopts such a policy will ultimately find himself losing the confidence of all.

There are differences and contradictions in the Arab nation. However, the will for independence, unity of destiny and the unity of the general trend as one nation in its sound, honorable and equitable dealing with other world states is stronger. If any state in the world loses its asset of trust in dealing with the Arabs, it will reap only disappointment and losses.

Brother Arabs, despite the differences in our regimes and in our international relations, supreme Arab interests make it incumbent upon us to regulate these relations in a manner that simultaneously serves our supreme interests and the legitimate interests of each Arab country. It is wrong for any Arab country to establish unbalanced relations with any state in the world at the expense of its brotherly interests. This erroneous trend will not enjoy the support of the Arab nation or that of the people in that country. The advocates of such a trend will ultimately pay the price no matter how long it takes. We should sincerely and responsibly seek to thwart any attempt to divide the Arab homeland into groups with which foreign states can deal separately. This will ultimately serve and benefit only Zionism, which stands behind such policies, supports them with theories and propagates misleading information to world, particularly Western, politicians in order to drive them to adopt such a trend detrimental to the Arab nation and to their countries' legitimate interests.

We have to tell every foreign country that harms any Arab country: You are harming us as well. This way, brothers, we can guarantee an international stand that deals with the Arab nation with respect and that promotes its legitimate basic interests within the framework of honest and equitable cooperation and international relations.

Brothers, next year Iraq will host the seventh summit conference of the nonaligned countries. Iraq, which deeply and firmly believes in the principles of nonalignment, will exert all its efforts to honor its commitments in full to the movement and in the service of the movement's sublime principles and objectives. We will persistently work with tenacious steps to strengthen solidarity and cooperation among the movement's countries in all the political, economic and cultural fields; to bolster its weight in international politics; to promote its participation in supporting the peoples' struggle for freedom, independence and progress and in solving the international problems on the basis of the principles of justice and equality.

We believe that the policy of nonalignment is not an ordinary option but a historical option for the ambitious peoples who are looking for freedom and independence. This policy will effectively ensure and strengthen their independence and sovereignty and will protect them against the pressures that are trying to harm their independent development by exploiting their difficult circumstances, particularly their economic needs and the need for security against the dangers menacing them.

Out of its faith in the principles of nonalignment, Iraq has endeavored to establish the closest political and economic relations with the nonaligned countries on all continents. We are proud of these relations, which are based on dignity and mutual benefit, on the principles of freedom and justice and on serving the just issues of mankind.

Tension among the superpowers has reached a grave extent at this stage. SALT talks have been suspended until further notice, and the language of force and threats is prevailing among the superpowers as well. This situation gravely imperils international security and peace and also the vital interests of the majority of the world's peoples.

World experience has proved that controversy among the superpowers does not develop into direct clashes among them due to the factors of a balance of power and to the development of the vigilance of their peoples after World War II. Nonetheless, we absolutely do not exclude the possible outbreak of war among the superpowers. However, this controversy reflects on the friends or subjects of this or that side or on the unsettled zones of the Third World countries. This on many occasions leads to the outbreak of armed conflicts and wars among countries which are mostly part of the Third World. Thus, the Third World peoples which are looking for independence, security and progress pay the highest cost.

We strongly support the alleviation of international tension. This course, in addition to its necessity for the superpowers, is commensurate with the interests of the majority of the world's countries and peoples. We side with this course when it does not entail some kind of understanding at the expense of the other countries and peoples or when it does not entail any kind of sharing of influence and distribution of areas.

Through its international relations and activities, Iraq will always work to strengthen the pillars of peace and stability in the world, to dilute the extent of conflicts among the superpowers and to reduce armaments. The peoples which are concerned with these objectives, foremost of which are the Nonaligned Movement's peoples, shoulder a serious responsibility for achieving these objectives and for confronting the stands and policies that exacerbate the international situation.

Brothers, while entering a new year in the march of our blessed revolution, we feel deeply confident in and optimistic over the future. Our people have placed their feet on the road of freedom, civilization and progress. Every new year will add to our march more maturity, experience, strength and capability.

Greetings to all the glorious Iraqis, the sons of Basra, As-Sulaymaniyah, Maysan, Baghdad, Nineveh, An-Najaf, Al-Anbar, Dhi Qar, Dahuk, Salah ad-Din, Karbala', Al-Muthanna, Diyali, At-Ta'mim, Wasit, Al-Qadisiyah and Babylon.

Oh sons of Iraq who defended Iraq's sacred soil against the evils of aggression, oh sons of Iraq who fought like heroes and restored the feats of your great forefathers, you have performed the trust, honored the pledge and proved that beloved Iraq is strong, that it can never be harmed by the attempts of enemies and schemers. You have defended the honor of your country and its dignity and rights.

You have raised high Iraq's head and that of the Arab nation. Despite the bad circumstances and despite the disgraceful stands of some people, you have proved that the Arab nation is a living nation and that it will not submit to repression, subjugation and deviation. The Arab nation is waiting for the historical opportunity and the objective circumstances to free itself and achieve civilization and strength.

Dear martyrs, we do not address you as deceased men but as persons living among the members of your people and your brethren in the armed forces and among the members of your honorable families. "Think not of those who are slain in God's way as dead. Nay, they live, finding their sustenance in the presence of their Lord." [Koranic verse]

You have sacrificed your souls for the sake of defending right and protecting Iraq. You have made of yourselves an ideal. May you be blessed, men. Iraq is proud of you because you have raised its banners high. Your folks are proud of you, and your comrades in the armed forces and among the people are anxious to reach your esteemed rank, the rank of unique glory.

And you, relatives and families of the martyrs, you glorious Iraqi women, great Iraqi men, you have offered to the homeland the most precious thing you may possess. Therefore, you deserve the gratitude and the love of all the Iraqis, the love of this homeland's meadows, mountains, skies and waters. You are Iraq's innocent sons who have given birth to great men, men who defended Iraq and paved the path that will lead it to glory and honor.

You Iraqi fighters in the frontline, you brave officers, you bold soldiers who have been fighting with great courage and throughness, you great men who have restored Iraq's great glories, you have proved that you are the grandsons of those whose names have glittered throughout the ages. You have given a wonderful example of the real Arab military spirit which the nation needs now and in the future struggle to preserve its presence and integrity and restore its usurped rights and lands.

Great fighters in Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] and on the outskirts of Abadan and Al-Khafajiyah [Susangerd]; oh fighters in Hoveyzeh and on the outskirts of Shush and Dezful; oh fighters stationed in your positions in Mehran, Sumar, Qasr-e Shirin and on the outskirts of Gilan, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and on the hills of Nowsud and in the other positions, the hearts of millions of Iraqis are with you following your victories and praying that you maintain this definite victory. Millions of the Arabs in this nation are following your victories with hope and admiration. They are looking forward to that day when they will have the appropriate atmosphere and requirements enabling them to be mentally and spiritually free and, accordingly, capable of fighting in the same manner that you did. They are looking forward to the day when you, men, turn to fight for the sake of Jerusalem and the rest of the beloved Palestinian soul. For you are the men who quenched the thirst of that land with your blood several years ago; for you are the men who fought like heroes in the Golan; for among you were eagles who flew in the skies of Sinai.

Greetings to you fighters of the infantry, tank corps, artillery force, air defense and engineering units. Greetings to you fighters of the air force, navy and all units of the army. Greetings to the leaders, to the commanders, to the officers, to the NCO's and to all the fighters in this great army.

Greetings to the brave border guards. Greetings to the bold fighters of the popular army. Greetings to all innocent sons of great Iraq who have proved that they are capable of shouldering responsibilities, responsibilities of work, construction and struggle among the ranks of the masses and responsibilities of fighting when the homeland is being threatened. Greetings to every single citizen who carried arms.

Greetings to all those working in the battlefronts. Greetings to you who have paved roads, built dams and proved that the new Iraqi is stronger than nature's challenges and that he is much stronger and smarter than the enemies' predictions and expectations.

Thank you for all what you have done, for your great accomplishments and glorious victories. You have offered numerous evidences of the ability of your minds and bodies. With this spirit of bold fighters, we will continue, God willing, to build up the strong and progressive Iraq.

Greetings to all those who have participated in the battle with the efforts of their minds or pens. Greetings to all those who have written an honorable word or national song.

Greetings to those who have endured the burdens and secured the requirements of the battle in all fields. They have gained the admiration of the nation and the entire world.

Brothers, with all our hearts we extend greetings to all those who stood by our side in this honorable battle. We extend greetings to the friends who are struggling for the achievement of freedom, justice and progress in Asia, Africa and Latin America and to all those who expressed their solidarity with us against the Zionist aggression.

We greet all the honorable men in the world for their righteous and conscientious stands opposing to racism and aggression. We greet and thank all the respected guests who are participating with us in the July celebrations. We stress that we are very proud of their stands and friendship. We wish their peoples continued progress and prosperity. May God's peace, blessing and mercy be with you all.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 404

JN201712 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Jul (INA)--During their military activities last night and today, the valiant Iraqi Armed Forces killed 37 racist Persians and destroyed 4 infantry positions, 7 vehicles, 3 stockpiles of hardware, 2 excavators and 1 observation post. This was stated in military Communique No 404 issued by the Armed Forces General Command a short while ago. The communique put our losses at nine martyrs in all sectors and one tank, one vehicle and one mortar destroyed.

The text of the communique is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The outcome of our armed forces' activities last night and today is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. One vehicle destroyed in the Nowsud area.
B. Seven killed and one infantry position and one vehicle destroyed in the Sar-e Zahab area.
C. Three killed in the Sumar area.
D. Three killed and two vehicles destroyed in Mimak opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
E. Five killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Mehran area.
F. Four killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Dezful area.
G. Using various types of arms, our units pounded enemy concentrations opposite our positions in the Shush area, forcing them to flee after killing 15 and destroying 1 vehicle, 1 excavator and 1 observation post.
H. One excavator destroyed in the Ahvaz area.
I. Three infantry positions and three stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Abadan area.

Thus, known enemy losses amount to 37 killed and 4 infantry positions, 7 vehicles, 2 excavators, 3 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Nine martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One tank, one vehicle and one mortar damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 July 1981

KURDISTAN PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ON UNITY

JN191042 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Statement issued by the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan on 17 July 1981]

[Excerpts] A statement to the heroic Iraqi people: Oh sons of the militant Iraqi people; oh struggling Kurdish people. The ninth conference of our Democratic Party of Kurdistan has clearly diagnosed the nature of the dictator regime in Baghdad and the need to topple it and establish a democratic national coalition that can achieve true autonomous rule for Iraq's Kurdistan and effectively participate in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the region. Such a regime can defeat the treasonous Camp David agreement, support the Palestinian resistance led by the PLO and back the Arab steadfastness and confrontation front's member states. The conference's historic resolutions pointed out that the formation of a broad national front comprising all progressive national and patriotic forces is the best formula for achieving the noble aims of the struggle being waged by the Iraqi people--Arabs, Kurds and minorities.

Out of its faith in national unity and in the importance of a national front, our party contacted all the Iraqi national opposition forces, including the religious opposition forces. Our party proceeded from the principle of holding alliances, beginning with their simplest forms and ending with their most organized forms whether they be bilateral, tripartite or greater. Our party has not hesitated to accept even the simplest forms of dialogue and discussion about the front.

Our party, as well as other faithful national forces, realized that the task of bridging the gaps and breaking the ice between the various national, patriotic and religious forces is a hard and difficult task. However, it is at the same time an urgent, honorable and historic task. Every bilateral or other national meeting broke mountains of accumulated ice hampering the Iraqi people's struggle. The more dialogues and discussions we hold, the more confident we become of the need to continue our efforts, especially since the dictatorial and fascist regime of Saddam at-Takriti and his clique is leading the country to a horrible end after terrorizing all the people and proclaiming an unjust war against the Islamic Republic of Iran. This war has brought and is still bringing tragedies and catastrophes unprecedented in Iraq's modern history.

Last year, the field relations between our party and several national and religious forces and parties were bolstered and frontal programs and draft programs were issued. On 28 November 1980, the struggle of our party and that of national parties was crowned with a great historic success when the Democratic National Front in Iraq, which comprises our party, the Iraqi Communist Party adn the Kurdish Socialist Party, was formed. The front issued a cooperation charter containing a complete program on how Iraq should appear after the overthrow of the racist sectarian regime of the ruling At-Takriti clique.

Our party has not spared any efforts to expand this front. Therefore, it has held continuous meetings with the various forces and parties unaffiliated with the front. During the past months, the efforts of our party and of the forces of religious opposition, as well as those of Arab national liberation forces and national independent figures, were crowned with great success. Fruitful meetings were held, during which these forces unanimously agreed to entrust this task to Staff Maj Gen Hasan Mustafa an-Naqib, a well-known Iraqi personality, in order to continue the efforts to unite all the Iraqi opposition forces in a broad front struggling for the overthrow of the bloody regime in Baghdad, the liberation of the people from this regime's evils and woes and the establishment of national rule opposed to imperialism, Zionism and reaction. This rule will achieve democracy for Iraq and true self rule for Kurdistan within the framework of a united Iraqi republic.

The great Iraqi commander, Staff Maj Gen Hasan Mustafa an-Naqib, is one of the free officers who took part in the 14 July 1958 revolution. He was a commander of the Salah ad-Din forces at the eastern front against Israel. He is well known in Arab national liberation movement circles for his revolutionary contribution in support of the Palestinian resistance under the leadership of the PLO.

Oh honorable citizens, while proudly announcing that great national struggler Staff Maj Gen Hasan Mustafa an-Naqib has arrived in the arena of struggle in Iraq, we wish him all success in accomplishing his national historic task. Undoubtedly, the various sincere Iraqi national opposition forces will support him in his task.

It is no longer acceptable to postpone the task of uniting all sectors and forces of the Iraqi people--Arabs, Kurds and minorities. The people and homeland appeal to all sincere people to rise together in order to destroy the citadels of injustice, tyranny and fascism in Baghdad. The presence of prominent Iraqi leader Hasan an-Naqib in Kurdistan consolidates the Arab-Kurdish fraternity and enhances the revolution and the victory of our party so that the (?May) national progressive revolution will be turned into a huge Iraqi revolution in which all the sons of our glorious Iraqi people will take part.

[Signed] The Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan in Iraq, 17 July 1981

PRINCE HASAN INTERVIEWED BY UK PAPER 19 JUL

JN191331 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] London--His Highness Crown Prince Hasan has stated that the Camp David accords are a catastrophe with regard to peace in the Middle East and have provided Israel with the opportunity to carry out the current extermination operations against the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

In an interview with the British newspaper THE OBSERVER today, his highness added that in addition to events now taking place in Lebanon at the hands of Israel, the Camp David accords have given Israel the opportunity of developing its expansion and settlement campaign in the occupied West Bank and of changing the geographical and demographical nature of the occupied territories.

On the U.S. policy on the Middle East and Washington's stand completely supporting Israel, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan said that the United States has relinquished its role as one of the big powers in the Middle East as a result of its illogical support for the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation. He explained that Israel's aggression against the Arabs has exposed the claims that the Soviet Union is the primary enemy of the Arabs.

His highness added that Israel is preparing to wage a new war in the Middle East for the expulsion of the Arab inhabitants from the occupied West Bank. He said that Israel is preparing for this war through recurrent military operations against the Palestinians and the Lebanese and against Syria with the objective of fragmenting and partitioning these two Arab countries. This will allow Israel to deceive the world into believing that it is minority in control of other minorities.

Concluding his interview, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan said that during his current visit to the United Kingdom he will meet with Lord Carrington and will ask the United Kingdom and the European group to put pressure on the United States to check Israel's defiance and prevent the Middle East region from being led into war.

SOVIET OFFICIAL TO ARRIVE 24 JUL FOR TALKS

JN191025 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 19 Jul 81 p 22

[Text] Amman--Oleg Grinevskiy, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department in the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will arrive in Amman on Friday for a visit lasting several days. During his visit, he will meet with Jordanian officials and discuss the latest developments in the Middle East and ways of strengthening relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union.

KUNA SAYS 'ARAFAT WILLING TO ACCEPT CEASE-FIRE

LD210850 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0815 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Beirut, 21 Jul (KUNA)--A Lebanese Government source said today that the United States and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are exerting parallel efforts with Israel and the PLO respectively to arrange for a cease-fire for the 10-day war. The source, which refused to be named, has told KUNA that the Reagan administration's exerting efforts with the Israeli Government, while Saudi Arabia is exerting "parallel" efforts with the PLO and Lebanon, since Washington long ago promised Tel Aviv that it would not have any direct contacts with the Palestinian resistance. The source also disclosed that UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim plans to embark on a third initiative "within the framework of the Saudi-U.S. efforts."

Saudi Ambassador to Lebanon 'Ali ash-Sha'ir has had several meetings with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis over the past 2 days during which he delivered messages from King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd. Nothing has yet been revealed about the contents of these messages, but a Lebanese Government source said that they contained "assurances that through Saudi pressure and the good offices of the United States a cease-fire could be imposed on Israel."

'Arafat has told the Saudi diplomat that the PLO "is prepared to accept a cease-fire." The source added that "The Palestinian leader pledged that the PLO would stop its rocket and artillery attacks on northern Israel if the Israelis would stop their attacks on Lebanon." The Lebanese source spoke optimistically, noting that "tension" eased during the night last night. He said that "is an indication that the efforts being exerted are moving toward positive results."

CALM REPORTED IN BEIRUT 21 JUL; SYRIAN TROOPS MOVE

NC210943 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] A cautious calm prevails along the traditional axes in Beirut, interrupted by intermittent bursts of sniper fire. Machinegun fire and several rockets were fired on the old commercial area and the Sodeco.

A clash broke out in the western area in Beirut between members of the revolutionary Nasirite organization and Nasir's forces, in which both sides used rockets and machineguns. There was tension in northern Lebanon where artillery shells fell on (Shnaqa) and Dayr Billa. In the Al-'Aqurah area, Syrian helicopters flew over Al-Jurd and armed men were landed in the area.

SHELLING OF SOUTH TERMED 'VIOLENT' 21 JUL

NC211152 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1135 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] This morning, Israeli artillery resumed shelling the Al-Jarmaq and Beaufort Castle areas. An urgent report we received a short while ago said that the areas of Arnun, Beaufort Castle, the city of An-Nabatiyah and nearby villages, Ra's al''Ayn and (Al-'Uza'iyah), near Tyre, are now being subjected to violent Israeli artillery shelling. Initial reports did not specify casualties.

VOL ON ARTILLERY NIGHT SHELLING 20-21 JUL

NC210940 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Although last night's military operations in the south were no. of the same caliber as in previous days, artillery shelling has continued in several areas in southern Lebanon where Israeli helicopters dropped flares over targets. The Israeli artillery shelled in particular 'Arab Salim, Habbush and Al-Qatranah in the eastern sector.

The Palestinians, on their part, shelled the upper Galilee with Katyusha rockets.

ARTILLERY EXCHANGES CONTINUE IN SOUTH 20 JUL

NC202127 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] The violent artillery exchanges are continuing up till now between the joint forces' positions in the south and the Israeli and the militia positions in the border strip.

The Israeli shelling includes the towns of An-Nabatiyah, Tyre, Arnun, Ash-Shaqif, Al-'Ayshiyah, Ar-Rayhan, Al-Jurmuq, (Ndif) 'Arab Salim, Habbush, and Al-Qatranah. The joint forces are launching Katyusha rockets on Qiryat Shemona, Nahariyya, Metullya, Marj 'Uyon and Al-Qulay'ah.

ROCKET ATTACKS ON ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS REPORTED

NC201927 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The Palestinian News Agency, WAFA, has said that Katyuska rockets were fired this evening at the areas of Qiryat Shemona, Nahariyya, Metulla, Dan, Marj 'Uyun and Al-Qulay'ah. Israel's radio this evening admitted that the Galilee area was shelled, but reported no casualties. This is because the residents of Israeli border settlements are still in the shelters. They have been in their shelters for more than 48 hours, mainly because of the shelling to which these settlements have been subjected.

PRODUCTION STOPS AT AZ-ZAHRANI OIL REFINERY

NC171734 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Excerpts] While Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan was meeting in the Government House with the Arab ambassadors, in the presence of Ambassador Ghassan at-Tuwayni, the Az-Zahrani area was being subjected to an Israeli shelling from the sea and land and bombardment by aircraft.

The shelling of Az-Zahrani resulted in an oil pipeline and an oil tank having been hit and a number of people in Sidon and Az-Zahrani having been killed. Minister of Industry and Oil Muhammad Yusuf Baydun was told today that oil refining at the Az-Zahrani refinery and the tanks that carry oil products to various Lebanese areas have stopped.

Minister Baydun has entrusted a delegation with visiting Damascus tomorrow to purchase quantities of gasoline and to ensure their transport to Lebanon from Baniyas refinery. Minister Baydun said that an oil tanker, carrying a load ranging from 10,000 to 20,000 tons of gasoline will call at a Lebanese port in the next few days.

TUWANI PRESENTS DRAFT RESOLUTION TO UN 21 JUL

NC210749 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Ambassador Ghassan Tuwani has held a press conference at which he declared that Lebanon wants to obtain a practical resolution and that he has informed the UN Security council's chairman of Lebanon's desires.

Ambassador Tuwayni outlined that the Lebanese Army is prepared to carry out its duty in conjunction with the UN forces and that Lebanon insists both on an immediate cease-fire and on the implementation of the previous resolutions.

At his press conference Tuwayni presented pictures of the destruction resulting from the recent Israeli aggression, affirming that Israel is responsible for what happened and that undoubtedly Israel is the one that started the attacks and violence. He noted that the Israeli air raids on Lebanon followed Lebanon's memorandum to Waldheim proposing that Lebanese Army forces take control of areas that were subjected to Israeli attacks. He said that Tyre is among the areas which the Lebanese Government proposed putting under the Lebanese Army's control, noting that the Israelis have attacked Sidon even though there are no missile bases there.

On the U.S. stand, he said: We are cooperating with the U.S. Government and until it disappoints us, we have no reason to say that the U.S. Government is plotting against us.

Ambassador Tuwayni carried to the United Nations a draft resolution in which Lebanon insists upon:

1. It calls for an immediate halt of all hostile actions and for respecting Lebanon's territorial integrity and Lebanon's independence and sovereignty within its recognized international boundaries.

2. It strongly condemns the unprecedentedly savage Israeli attacks on Lebanon, which caused many deaths and much destruction.

3. It strongly condemns Israel's declared and continuous policy of preemptive strikes, which result in exacerbating the rounds of violence.

4. It calls on all member states to impose sanctions against Israel as stipulated in chapter 7 of the UN Charter to be in force until Israel complies with the council's resolutions and abides by the 1949 armistice agreement and the principles of international law as stipulated in the charter.

5. It requests the secretary general to adopt all the measures necessary for implementing this resolution and bringing about an immediate cease-fire agreement and for determing immediate actions to safeguard the safety of the UN forces.

6. It decides to keeps its sessions open until it receives a satisfactory report from the secretary general.

SAM-7 MISSILES REPORTEDLY INSTALLED IN BEIRUT

NC171537 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] Our correspondent says that SAM-7 missiles have been installed this afternoon near the Cola circle, the sports stadium and the Kuwaiti Embassy perimeter [in Beirut].

AL-WAZZAN CALLS FOR ARAB SUPPORT, DECRIES UN

NC171335 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Statement by Prime Minister al-Wazzan to journalists on 17 July 81 in Beirut--recorded]

[Text] At 1000 today Prim Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan received in the Government House the Arab ambassadors and charges d'affaires.

Attending the meeting were Saudi Ambassador Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir, Kuwaiti Ambassador 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bu'ayjan, Iraqi ambassador, 'Abd ar-Razzaq Muhammad Laftah, Algerian Ambassador Mustafa Hashmawi, Tunisian Ambassador Mohamed Jenifane, Bahraini Charge d'Affaires 'Adil 'Abd ar-Rahman Taqqi, UAE Ambassador 'abd al-'Aziz ash-Shamisi, YAR Ambassador Ahmad Midwahi, Jordanian Charge d'Affaires Fu'ad al-Batayinah, PDRY Charge d'Affaires Muhammad 'Abdallah as-Salim and Qatari Charge d'Affaires Yusuf 'Ubaydan. Mahmud al-Ma'muri, the personal representative of the Arab League secretary general attended the meeting and Lebanon's permanent UN envoy Ghassan at-Tuw ni also attended.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan gave a review of the facts of the new situation in the south and its danger to the whole area before the Arab ambassadors and charge d'affaires. He demanded that they convey to their governments the picture of the situation and emphasize that they exert the utmost pressure to make the international community intercede and prevent Israel from continuing its aggression. He also called on their governments to face up to their pan-Arab responsibility toward Lebanon, which alone is bearing the brunt of Israeli terrorism and domination. After the meeting Al-Wazzan made a statement to journalists saying:

[Begin recording] Since the beginning of the events, we have paid due attention to the issue of southern Lebanon. We consider this issue to be the obstacle between us and Israel from which all sparks have come including those that have harmed the unity of the Lebanese people. We have recently seen that the Israeli enemy interferes every time we make a step toward national accord. Some 45 days ago the Israeli enemy interfered and hit the Arab Deterrent Forces helicopters in Al-Biqa' while we were meeting in the Republican Palace to pave the way for a national accord that was about to be achieved. Today, as we are approaching the new date set for the meeting of the Arab followup committee to establish national accord, particularly after several steps have indicated good intention, Israel again has resumed its aggression on the south, and a few days ago it struck at areas near the capital Beirut--in Ad-Damur, An-Na'imah and other adjacent areas. Israel struck at buildings and factories killing children, old men and women, thereby creating havoc in the area and displacing people exactly as it was done in the south. Israel has caused panic and confusion among the people in drawing attention to the new peril.

At this moment when I sit here with you, you can hear the buzzing of the Israeli planes flying over Beirut and striking at certain areas, although I have not heard the results of these strikes. I know the results of such strikes are devastation, ruination and murder. Last night I consulted with the United Nations. I maintain that the UN forum has become a place where the weak can wail. As long as we do not have the strength to prevent this national shame and as long as we are unable to defend our airspace or stave off the strikes, allow us and let the world allow us to say indeed we are in a state of national shame. However, also the world that established the United Nations principles and is now looking on at our people---not daring to condemn and impose sanctions--must also be ashamed. Israel has proven that it disdains all principles, values and all the UN resolutions since it was established. Israel was born due to the United Nations and despite this, we see that it refuses to obey UN instructions. We are surprised that the interests of the big powers are dominant but fail to impose sanctions. Israel can only be deterred by the imposition of sanctions. If the United Nations fails to impose sanctions, at least the Arabs must find a way to impose these which should not be difficult.

From this premise I invited the Arab ambassadors this morning to brief them on our situation in and the dangers surrounding our homeland.

I notified them that if they have been suffering for long years from a problem called the Palestinian question, what I fear most is that they will suffer from another question that is more perilous, namely, the Lebanese question. The Lebanese question in itself is not totally a Lebanese one but is mixed with an important Arab issue that has affected the Lebanese question in the south. We appeal to our Arab brothers and say that we are for all Arab issues but the Arabs must stand by us and bear the burden with us. Lebanese must not bear the whole burden alone. We have called for a unified Arab strategy at all conferences; no response has been made, and the resolutions have not been carried out. This has happened more than once and until now there is no unified Arab strategy and Lebanon is bearing the burden alone. Today also Lebanon is receiving strikes that it cannot bear after having bled for 6 years.

I have placed our Arab brothers' responsibility before them. I said I am not speaking from a position of censure or [words indistinct]. I am prompted by feelings of fraternity and the pan-Arab bond that links us. However, all these meanings will become worthless if our demand is not fulfilled and if our brothers do not hasten to help us not only in the UN forums but also in the Lebanese arena itself. This is because we are bleeding and suffering here in Lebanon where all the facts are clear.

[Question by unidentified journalist] In light of the current military operations, do you expect [words indistinct]?

[Answer] As for Israel, everything is conceivable. I personally believe that after the destruction of the several bridges in the area and isolating the Tyre and An-Nabatiyah areas and after striking at the refinery in As-Zahrani and in Beirut, we must be vigilant and expect everything from Israel. As I have said in many statements, particularly recently, both the Israeli rulers and opposition are agreed on the same aggressive and expansionist strategy and aims. In view of this type of Israeli strikes, I expect further aggressions, as do others. I hope that the efforts we have decided to intensify and the contacts we are holding in international forums and with our Arab brothers and the stances that might emerge from our Arab brothers--that we hope to face up to the historical responsibility we are passing through--will succeed and thus remove our national shame. At the same time I would like to refer to something very important regarding the United Nations. The United Nations has forces in southern Lebanon. These forces now seem to be almost isolated with only one way out. I do not know if this is a deliberate plan by Israel or coincidental. As for Israel I believe that Israel does not act by coincidence but by planning. Perhaps by its operations Israel aims at paralyzing the UNIFIL forces which are now unable to carry out supply and transport operations.

[Question] We note that the Isareli aggression is continuing and Lebanon is unable to confront these aggressions. In the absence of international pressure and Arab indifference and the role of spectator played by the UNIFIL, why doesn't Lebanon call for convening an Arab summit to place the Arab countries' (?responsibilities) before them?

[Answer] This idea is not new. I discussed it during my meeting with the brother Arab ambassadors. This question needs a great deal of consultations so that all the dimensions of such a conference can be clear. The Arab envoys at the United Nations adopted a unanimous stand supporting the Lebanese complaint. This stand encourages us if we deem that a summit is necessary.

[Question] The Lebanese people fear that the Israeli military operations are aimed at foiling the work of the Arab followup committee.

[Answer] If this is Israel's aim, it is very easy to abort it by convening the Arab meeting and working to achieve the desired results of unifying the Lebanese and Arabs to confront the dangers facing us.

[Question] It has been reported that you will send for U.S. envoy Philip Habib to brief him on the perils surrounding southern Lebanon [words indistinct].

[Answer] Why should we send for Philip Habib? If we thought on these lines, we would send for the U.S. ambassador. We took this step 2 days ago when I sent for the Soviet and U.S. ambassadors. I do not see why I should invite U.S. President Reagan's special envoy Habib. Habib's mission is confined to a specific issue that he defined to us several times. So we cannot see why we should ask him to do anything outside his own mission.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Our meeting with the brother Arab ambassadors is in fact a message so that they will shoulder their pan-Arab and national responsibilities under these circumstances toward a fraternal country which has been suffering for several years more than all Arab brothers.

[Question] The Arabs consider Lebanon as a confrontation country [words indistinct].

[Answer] In my views all distinctions between confrontation states and supporting states are no longer valid. All of us are now faced with the Israeli danger.

[Question] Your Excellency, [words indistinct] joint Arab forces to help Lebanon within this framework?

[Answer] What is the meaning of a unified Arab strategy? A unified Arab strategy requires charting a plan and manpower to carry out this plan. [end recording]

HADDAD DELIVERS RADIO MESSAGE ON FIGHTING 19 JUL

NC191238 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0950 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Address in English by Maj Sa'd Haddad, commander of free Lebanon, from the Voice of Hope studio--live or recorded]

[Text] My dear listeners. Good day to you. I would like to speak to you about a couple of (?things). First, I want to address the Israeli people, especially the citizens of Nahriyya and Qiryat Shemona, and I would like to tell them that we are very sorry for the killed and the wounded and all the casualties which have been caused from the savage actions of the terrorists. We are really sorry for you, especially now you are facing a hard time and spending a lot of time in shelter. We feel with you and we are against these actions executed by the terrorists against innocent civilians living in their houses. We understand very well now how you are feeling because we used to live this situation for more than 5 years. We are in the same boat, facing the same danger and the same enemy--the enemy who does not know the difference between military positions or military offices and civilian houses and quarters. So, I wish for you and for us that the danger of the terrorists will be put away, will be put (?back) and the terrorists should be kicked, first of all, from all the south and, afterward, from all Lebanon until they will not be able to harm any civilian, any innocent civilian person wherever he is living.

So, for my point of view--or from my point of view--I foresee the solution should be like this. That the terrorists should be forced to leave Lebanon. When they will leave Lebanon, on entering any other Arabic country, I am sure this country will not let them carry weapons and behave freely like they are behaving in Lebanon and act savagely as they are acting in Lebanon. So, I am sure any other Arabic country will force them to be disarmed and ordered to behave as real guests and, in the future, they will be integrated inside the Arabic society very (?deeply) and their problem will be solved.

So, we should work together--Israeli people and Lebanese people--to accomplish this goal not only for our civilian citizens, it is also for the peace in all the world because the terrorists made Lebanon the biggest base of terrorism and international terrorism, because you know very well most of the terrorists from all over the world now they are making their training in Lebanon in terrorist bases. So, we should put an end to that and the only way is to force them to leave Lebanon, not only by shelling them or attacking them by aircraft but also by cleaning them on the ground from all Lebanon. I am not a war lover. On the contrary, I am a peace-lover, but with the Devil you cannot make peace. The Devil is represented in Lebanon by the terrorists. So, we should help each other to finish with this devil from Lebanon.

Again, on welcoming Mr Philip Habib in Israel, I wish, as I said yesterday, that Mr Philip Habib will come to the northern border of Israel or, if he is interested more and more to know the truth, to come inside free Lebanon and to see on the terrain the real situation and the action of the terrorists and how our population are living inside our villages and spending most of their time in the shelter, nor knowing when and where they will be killed by a Katyusha or 122 or 160 mortar shells or 130 long-range Russian guns.

I think if Mr Habib will come to the area, he will have a clearer idea in his head about the situation because he saw only Beirut and Damascus and some other capitals and listened to many Arabic leaders, but did not listen until now to Lebanese people who are living the tragedy, who are suffering from the terrorist oppression and who are suffering from the Syrian presence also.

Also I would like to tell Mr Philip Habib that he should know that the Syrians will never leave the Russian camp, even if you give them all Lebanon. They will never leave the Russian camp. If you will give them a [word indistinct] to have all Lebanon, all Lebanon will be falling in the Russian hands. You have to help us on kicking Syria from Lebanon, on forcing the terrorists to leave Lebanon. By this, you do not help us only, but you help the United States of America, the head of the free countries, and you fight communism in the Middle East.

So, I do not want to speak more. Thank you very much.

TISHRIN BLAMES U.S. FOR ISRAELI AGGRESSION

JN180728 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The United States--Partner in the Aggression--and the Possibilities of a Great Explosion," TISHRIN says: Israel's belligerence in Lebanon and its policy of extermination against the Palestinians and Lebanese have gone beyond the limit of endurance. This pushes the region to the brink of a great explosion that will be difficult to control. U.S. policy in the region lacks the minimum level of moral ethics and sincerity in international dealings. While it declares its desire to search for a solution to the problem, it gives Israel, which it has equipped with the most sophisticated instruments of destruction and death, a free hand to practice belligerence in Lebanon every time the Lebanese crisis approaches a solution or agreement on an objective basis that would guarantee the settlement of the crisis in a manner that responds to the interests of Lebanon--people and territory.

Within the framework of this policy, the United States has become a full partner of Israel instead of merely being completely biased toward Israel in the latter's aggressions against the Arabs, Lebanon and the Palestinians. Otherwise, how can we explain or understand this blatant contradiction between the U.S. official declarations, the presence of envoy Philip Habib in the region and in Israel and the barbaric escalation of the Israeli aggression against the backdrop of the announcement that Israel will be provided with the most sophisticated weapons in the U.S. arsenal?

This serious development in the U.S. role makes the United States responsible as a partner in the aggression against the Arabs. The more U.S. interests in the region increase, the more they will become easier to be reached and destroyed. The United States must clearly realize this and the difficulty of maintaining a balance between the two parts of the equation. Regardless of their political classifications, the Arabs will not be able--nor will they be allowed--to ward off the masses' pressure for long and to protect U.S. interests. The time will come when this control will be lost and the masses will avenge the oppression and rancor to which they are being subjected by the U.S. administration through its interests and its tool, Israel.

The region is no longer a closed American farm and Israel is no longer capable of daunting the Arabs.

TISHRIN adds: It is true that the United States is not worried because of the fragmented Arab situation which encourages one to commit stupidities and to humiliate the Arabs. It is also true that the pan-Arab feelings of some Arabs have been dulled and that they are living in the cocoon of their narrow regional interests. But it is also true that at the decisive moment, the United States will find that the region is not under its control and that Israel is only one of the forces on which it would be unsound to wager. The Arab nation possess latent popular capabilities that provocations would explode in a manner the United States would not expect.

The paper says: If the United States believes that Lebanon will remain an arena for Israel's belligerence, it is living in illusions because our nation, and Syria in particular, will not permit the annihilation of the Palestinians regardless of the consequences.

When it adopted its pan-Arab decision to strategically confront Israel, Syria was very well aware of what this decision would mean as well as its results. Syria is ready to shoulder the responsibility for all its repercussions. This decision continues to exist as long as the Zionist aggression continues.

Syria has repeatedly stated that there are red lines in Lebanon that no one is permitted to cross and that no force in the region or outside can approach. They contitute a basic pillar of Syria's pan-Arab and national security which cannot be relinquished or exposed to danger. As it has done in Zahlah and Sannin and as it will do in any other place, Syria will deter all those who try to harm them and will not hesitate to adopt any decision that would protect its security and that of the Palestinian revolution and Lebanon at the appropriate time.

The United States' pushing the region to the brink of explosion will lead to the spread of flames which will burn first of all the fingers of those who are playing with fire and their interests. The United States and Israel will find that Syria's confrontation and steadfastness are an objective military reality that will foil all the theoretical eventualities and calculations of the aggressors.

OIL MINISTER MEETS GDR, ROMANIAN OFFICIALS

JN191752 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1500 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jul (INA)--Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council member and oil minister, met here today with Guenther Kleiber, Socialist Unity Party Central Committee candidate member and GDR deputy premier. The discussions focused on relations between the two countries in the oil field and the means to raise these relations to a higher level. They also discussed the means to increase the contribution of German technical institutions to implementing oil projects in Iraq.

Later, the oil minister met with Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy prime minister. The two sides discussed the future of oil relations between the two countries and the means to follow up the stages of work of the Romanian technical institutions that are implementing oil projects in Iraq and to increase cooperation between the two countries in the service of their peoples.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM CHINESE PREMIER

JN201326 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received a message from Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, expressing the PRC's deep concern over developments in the Middle East and Lebanon. He also denounced Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy, its attack on the sovereignty and unity of Lebanon, the barbaric attacks on the Palestinian camps and Syria's repeated subjection to the threat of war.

He also expressed the PRC's appreciation for the statement issued by the Arab Foreign Ministers Conference on 24 May and for the Arab states' efforts to unify their struggle against the enemy.

He affirmed the unwavering support of the PRC Government and people for the Arab nation in its just struggle and the PRC's stand calling for a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and regaining the Palestinian people's national rights, including the right to return to their homeland, determine their fate and establish their own state.

CABINET EXPECTED TO REJECT U.S. CEASE-FIRE CALL

TA210542 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] The Cabinet is convening this morning for an extraordinary session to discuss the U.S. proposal to open negotiations with the aim of stopping the exchange of fire in the north. The prime minister will confer this evening with envoy Philip Habib, who is waiting in Israel for the results of the Cabinet decision.

A source close to the prime minister last night told political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that Mr Begin had already told envoy Habib that he does not want a cease-fire that would allow the terrorists to organize and then again attack the citizens of Israel. That source believes, therefore, that the Cabinet will reply in the negative to the U.S. suggestion.

In conversations our correspondent held last night with various ministers, it appears that this position will gain a majority, even though there were some ministers who said they would form their opinion only after they heard the full details of the U.S. suggestion from the prime minister.

In conversations with our political correspondent, some ministers expressed criticism at U.S. envoy Philip Habib, who is continuing to hold talks with Labor Party Chairman Peres simultaneous with his meetings with the prime ministers.

Mr Peres himself said yesterday that the meetings with Mr Habib are a matter of routine held by all U.S. personalities who arrive in Israel for political negotiations.

SHAMIR SAYS CABINET TO DISCUSS F-16 DECISION

TA210517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this morning told our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that the Cabinet will discuss the U.S. administration's decision to continue the suspension of delivery of the F-16 aircraft to Israel. This issue, the foreign minister said, will be raised within the framework of a wide-range debate on the events in the north. The foreign minister refrained from detailing his position on the U.S. decision, and even refused to repeat statements he made at the end of last week on this issue.

AIR FORCE HITS TARGETS NEAR AN-NABATIYAH 20 JUL

TA201506 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Air force planes attacked terrorist targets in the area of An-Nabatiyah in southeast Lebanon at noon. The IDF spokesman reported that all the planes returned safely to their bases. According to reports from Beirut, the villages of (Zifta) and (Fanar) near Az-Zahrani, some 25 km from the Israeli border, were attacked as well as the Tyre-An-Nabatiyah road which is the main supply axis of the terrorists.

INTERMITTENT SHELLING CONTINUES IN NORTH 20 JUL

TA210511 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Throughout the night intermittent shelling of the Galilee panhandle continued. No one was hurt but one building was hit and some fires began in the fields.

Correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that for the last few hours there has been quiet in the area. Last night, two volleys were directed at the western Galilee. There were no casualties and no damage was caused. The IDF spokesman announced that our forces returned fire at the source.

The Christian radio stations reported about an hour ago from Beirut that Israeli artillery directed heavy shelling throughout the night until the early morning hours on terrorist strongholds in the eastern front of southern Lebanon, particularly on An-Nabatiyah. There have been no reports on casualties but the broadcasts reported heavy damages in the town. The broadcasts, picked up by our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus, also reported that Israeli aircraft frequently overflew southern Lebanon last night, dropping flares over terrorist installations.

It was further reported that in Beirut the Syrians fired shells and rockets sporadically at the Lebanese Army camps in the southern part of the city.

BEGIN REPLIES TO PROTEST OVER SHELLING POLICY

TA201227 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has said that he never made a decision to bomb population centers in Lebanon, although it was inconceivable to accept the positioning of the terrorists' command headquarters in civilian apartment blocks in Beirut. The remarks were made in reply to a cable by members of kibbutz Hatzor, containing a protest against the decision made, as they put it, to follow a policy of shelling a civilian population as a way to fight the terrorists. In his reply, Mr Begin emphasized that in the time of governments under Alignment rule villages and towns were shelled directly as a reaction to terrorist actions.

TZIPORI VIEWS POLICY CHOICES IN LEBANON SITUATION

TA201210 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 20 Jul 81 p 1

[By Ze'ev Schiff]

[Text] Israel is open to diplomatic contacts with the Lebanese Government for a cease-fire, but should this ultimately not happen, the terrorists' artillery and heavy equipment will be moved out of southern Lebanon by other means. No government can be reconciled to the fact that thousands of its citizens are forced to live in shelters, said Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori in a talk wiht HA'ARETZ yesterday.

Mr Tzipori saw three possibilities at the moment. One, that the diplomatic contacts with the Government of Lebanon will bring about a deescalation; namely, a cease-fire. This, however, would not solve the problem of the military infrastructure that the terrorists had established in the south. The second option is that the IDF prove to the adversary, by various selective operations, that attacking our settlements does not pay. The third possibility is that the terrorists' artillery be removed by diplomatic means or else by military means.

Tzipori stressed that so long as Lebanon does not cease being a base for terrorist operations against us, the IDF will continue hitting the terrorists there. This had been our tactic in the past when other Arab states served as bases for terrorists.

We have to wait and see whether the firing at Israel from Syria the day before yesterday was a one-time occurrence or whether it augurs things to come. In that case we shall have no choice but to deal also with fire from that direction.

Asked whether a possible suspension of U.S. aircraft deliveries to Israel was taken into consideration while discussing Israeli reactions, Tzipori answered that this factor was taken into account among other factors. It must be understood that one can argue issues such as the freedom of flights and the like, but one cannot make concessions in matters pertaining to the security and lives of Israeli citizens. This is a factor overriding everything else. This should be the message to Arab countries and to anyone else; to defend its citizens, Israel is ready to go far and beyond.

SHAMIR INTERVIEWED 17 JUL ON ATTACKS, OTHER ISSUES

TA171658 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1605 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Interview of Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by IDF radio political correspondent Gad Becker and Israeli television political correspondent Elimelekh Ram, moderated by Yesha'yahu Ben-Porat within the "Gentlemen the Press" program on 17 July in the radio studio--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, one could get the impression that the serious situation prevailing in the north is the result of an escalation we cannot control. Do you agree with this evaluation?

[Answer] The escalation in the north was caused by the decision of the terrorist organizations to launch a murderous attack on the concentrations of population in the north of Israel by means of the artillery and rockets in their possession. Civilians have been recently hit in various places in Israel. There have been attempts to hit many civilians. Fortunately, these attempts have proven unsuccessful. Israel must stop and is obliged to stop these attacks. We had so far refrained from attacking terrorist targets located within concentrations of civilian population. In light of the murderous attacks on our population in the Galilee, Nahariyya and Qiryat Shemona, we decided to depart from this rule and attack terrorist targets, both headquarters and bases, even if they are situated within concentrations of civilian population. We decided to rid them of the immunity they gave themselves to guarantee their security while sending their murderers to act against the Israeli population.

[Question] Nevertheless, sir, we are assuming a rather heavy responsibility when we, perhaps, hit innocent civilians.

[Answer] We are aware of this. However, we do not have any other way but to attack the terrorists even when there is a risk that we might hit civilians. The latter know that they reside near terrorist bases. We must put an end to these attacks. We hope that the means we have adopted will bring this about. Otherwise, we will have to take additional measures.

[Question] Mr Shamir, you speak about the danger of a terrorist attack or offensive against the settlements in the north. The widespread Katyusha shelling on the settlements in the north came in the wake of massive operations by the Israeli Air Force, and it even appeared to be a reaction to these oeprations. Based on the information in our possession, were the terrorists really planning to launch this offensive in any case?

[Answer] Israel has been constantly attacking terrorist targets. However it always attacks only terrorist targets. We have recently received information that the terrorists have amassed significant quantities of artillery, Katyusha rockets and missiles designed for an attack on Israel's civilians. We are compelled to act against this plan and this organization. We will continue with this attack until the terrorists stop, both to attack us and to exist as armed organizations.

[Question] When we bombed them this week--the first action was our bombing--we knew that they were preparing to carry out some operations, and was our operation directed against this?

[Answer] Our operations have always been aimed at disrupting their organization. We know that they prepare and plan fierce and extensive attacks against Israel.

[Question] I would like, perhaps, to remind you of the prime minister's office announcement on Wednesday following the Katyusha shelling on Qiryat Shemona. That announcement explicity stated that this is a retaliatory action--it was called hysterical--for the hard blow dealt by our planes on Jibril's base. That is, do you also think that what happened on Wednesday in Qiryat Shemona when this entire affair started came as a result of the blow we dealt the terrorists?

[Answer] Our war against the terrorists did not start yesterday or the day before; it has been a sequence of operations. To date they had not launched massive attacks with Katyushas and shells against the civilian population. The moment they decided to do this we had to take measures to prevent this means of attack.

[Question] Mr Shamir, how do you explain that the reactions in Washington simultaneously express reservations about both the Katyusha fire and the activities of the Israeli Air Force?

[Answer] This is a routine expression of reservation about acts of violence on the part of any side.

[Question] That is to say, we are violent as the terrorists, according to the State Department.

[Answer] We do not very closely examine these announcements, which are typical announcements made by the State Department spokesman, who always says that the United States regrets acts of violence.

[Question] Were we in contact with the Americans? Did the Americans ask us to restrain our policy?

[Answer] No appeals were made to us on this issue.

[Question] Now, during the escalation in the last 24 hours, have there been no contacts on this issue with the Americans?

[Answer] Up to this moment I do not know of any special appeal.

[Question] This balanced policy between us and the terrorists does not worry you.

[Answer] I do not think there is such a policy. The United States denounces and objects to acts of terror, including Palestinian terror.

[Question] At least according to reports of the Lebanese press agencies and radio stations today, it was stated that in the Israeli attack today a number of Syrian soldiers were killed or injured. This gives rise to the question or the fear of whether this policy might not bring about a more serious escalation or even a conflagration on Lebanese soil.

[Answer] I hope that this will not cause unnecessary involvement [histabkhut]. However, there is no doubt that when Syrian soldiers are stationed on Lebanese soil--a fact we do not justify, we cannot tolerate--this is bound to happen. And if they are stationed near headquarters and bases of the terrorists, they may get hurt although the purpose of our activities is not to hit them.

[Question] What about the danger of a deterioration in the situation?

[Answer] I hope that these activities, which are especially directed against the terrorists, will not bring about a deterioration and complications with elements we do not want to get involved with at this time.

[Question] Mr Shamir, under the circumstnces we are posing questions to you as if you were today the defense minister [word indistinct]. This is not so terrible. You almost

[Answer] There is no need to achieve such an understanding because it already exists. There is no need to obtain such consideration because it has always existed and it will also exist in the future. Of course, we take the U.S. interest in the area into consideration. We hold continuous consultations with the United States about the relations between us, the situation in the area, and it is altogether, inconceivable that Israel would not take the U.S. interests and aims into consideration in any step it takes.

served in this post. In any case, you are the foreign minister and I will pose this question to you as if you were [words indistinct]. Let us assume you were the foreign minister of a foreign country and you were asked: Honorable foreign minister, how long will this situation go on? A further escalation--this will probably end within a month and recur again. How do we solve these problems? What do we tell the world about the way we want to solve this issue?

[Answer] Our aim is, of course, to stop the acts of violence and the clashes. We know how to do it. We know that in order to put an end to our attacks on Lebanon there is one specific condition: The terrorist organizations must stop their activities in Lebanon. There is only one way to achieve this and that is what we are using. Among all the Arab elements existing and acting in the arena there is only one element it is inconceivable that we would reconcile ourselves with, either in the near or the distant future, and that element is the terrorist organizations. We can conceive that peace may come--we also hope that peace may indeed be achieved with each of the Arab countries in the region. However, there can be no peace with those organizations whose raison d'etre and purpose is the annihilation of Israel.

[Question] Mr Shamir, the war against the terrorists has been continuing since the beginning of the 1950's--1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, the Sinai campaign--in fact it [words indistinct] on land, sea and air, and the question is how can this conflict be ended? [Words indistinct]

[Answer] [Words indistinct] There is no connection between what has been happening in Lebanon over the last few days between us and [words indistinct].

[Question] Can you guarantee that the Syrians also think so?

[Answer] I cannot guarantee anything about what the Syrians think or will do.

[Ben-Porat] I would like in the meantime to remind the listeners that there is a break in the program. You are listening to the program "Gentlemen the Press" on the IDF radio. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is being interviewed by Elimelekh Ram, Gad Becker and myself, Yesha'yahu Ben-Porat. I would suggest that we now move on to other issues. Perhaps, very soon undoubtedly, your new appointment, new or old, is to take place--apparently, as foreign minister. If and when you return to that post, do you intend to bring any changes--personal, structural or organizational?

[Answer] After such an appointment is made--if it is made--I will be able to answer that question.

[Question] Then, perhaps we will return to the political field, sir. What is the moral we should learn from the suspension of the delivery of F-16's after the action against the Iraqi nuclear reactor?

[Answer] We think that that suspension was completely unjustified. It was a grave step by the United States. It was a step that had never been taken by any U.S. administration, even in periods of crisis in relations and differences of opinion, and we expressed our amazement and we protested against that step that was taken without justification.

[Question] Are there any morals to be learned by the Government of Israel?

[Answer] I do not think that the Government of Israel needs to have any complaint about the path it took on this matter and this issue. We are certain that we had to act as we acted, and we think that the U.S. reaction, both by the suspension of the planes and by the clarifications, was not justified.

[Question] Mr Shamir, over the last few days, after Mr Robert McFarlane returned to the United States following the talks he held in Jerusalem, people there are saying that there was some sort of understanding achieved, according to the Americans between Israel and the United States, some sort of mutual consideration of U.S. interests before actions are taken. What do the Americans mean? Was such an understanding in fact achieved?

[Question] If this is so, how did Israel take these interests into account before it bombed the reactor in Iraq?

[Answer] When you decide on any sort of action, after all, you take many things into consideration, and, of course, the main thing is, in the final analysis, what is the decisive consideration? We say that in everything that involves the defense of Israel's security, the interests of Israel's security are what are decisive and are more important than all the other considerations.

[Question] There is in fact then no difference in policy from that aspect. We have not promised, at this stage, anything we had not promised in the past.

[Answer] That is correct.

[Question] Mr Shamir, the government is very pleased as long as the U.S. administration speaks about Israel as an ally, an ally of the United States. The question I ask myself, and I would be happy if you would answer it, is: Does the fact of being an ally of the United States bind only the United States, or Israel, too? And How?

[Answer] Of course it is binding on both allies. Our unwritten pact with the United States is a most important factor which we recognize and value and to which we certainly feel committed, committed because we are allies, and this pact commits us all.

[Question] Are you prepared to be more specific? In what way does it commit us?

[Answer] First of all, by the fact that we are helping the United States in very many fields.

[Question] For example?

[Answer] I do not have to go into detail. Only it is well known in the United States, too, and also in Israel. It is well known to those who are in the know and who need to know.

[Question] If you would permit me, perhaps I will go into a certain detail. The joint maneuvers held between the Soviet and the Syrian navies: Do you also believe, as the prime minister believes, that this is the affair solely of the United States and not our affair?

[Answer] I do not remember the prime minister's saying that. But of course I can only say that everything that occurs in the area is our interest and interests us. But there are things where, as I said earlier, in everything involving our vital interests, our security considerations are decisive. Thus, there may be a situation in which, on certain issues, as far as the United States is concerned, its interests are decisive. It would be incorrect to think that the interests are always fully identical between allies. There may also be contradictory interests. There may, as a result of this, also be differences of opinion. From the substantive aspect, there is a general, encompassing similarity of interests but, within that framework, there may sometimes be contradictions and also differences of opinion.

[Question] Earlier the Syrian-Soviet maneuver was mentioned. Would you say that, in the future, there is a possbility that a joint Israeli-U.S. maneuver may be held?

[Answer] This possibility is not to be dismissed.

[Question] Has this been discussed? Is it a practical possibility?

[Answer] It is possible.

[Question] In the context of these questions that have just been asked, I want to remind you that shortly after Reagan came to power in Washington, in the United States, we asked you on this program if there had been any feeling that there was some sort of new spirit in the U.S. foreign policy hinting at more rapprochement than there had been before between Israel and the United States from the strategic point of view. Since then, about 3 months have passed. Has this been proved true?

[Answer] We can say, it is possible to say, that there are signs indicating a strengthening of the pact between Israel and the United States. There is more understanding. This takes expression in several fields. For example, we have heard, and we hear, what the U.S. representatives say in the UN arena. There is a difference, there is some sort of change, even a striking and most impressive one. There is also understanding in other fields. But, as I said, there are also differences of opinion sometimes.

[Question] When you mention differences of opinion, is the AWACS deal between the United States and Saudi Arabia one of the differences of opinion?

[Answer] Certainly.

[Question] Do you believe that the deal will eventually be implemented, sir?

[Answer] I cannot express any view on that. It will be decided upon in the United States. I hope it will not be implemented.

[Question] Mr Shamir, yet another of the effects of our bombing of the reactor was some sort of worsening, or a certain freeze, in our relations with Egypt. Several of the components of the normalization were frozen. Is there any movement in this matter? Is Israel demanding the continuation of that process?

[Answer] Israel is demanding of Egypt that it should be faithful to the peace treaty. In our view, a peace treaty is binding on both sides, and we demand of Egypt that, in every situation, it behave in accordance with the peace treaty.

[Question] And isn't Egypt acting in accordance with the peace treaty in every situation, if I can understand your answer in this way?

[Answer] Sometimes there are differences of opinion, and we insist, and demand of Egypt, that it act in accordance with neutrality as a result of the peace treaty.

[Question] There are two fields in the normalization process that express peaceful relations between two countries. I mean the economic-commercial field and that of culture. It appears that not much has been done in either of those fields. At any rate, more from our side than from the Egyptian side.

[Answer] That is true. There are things we are not pleased about. We are not pleased with their speed and it may very well be that this might also be noted as a result of the change in the situation. In any event, to move from a situation of war to one of peace is not a normal or easy thing. There is some sort of birth pangs of a new situation which must be taken into account, but we are demanding that Egypt overcome all these things and be faithful to the treaty. I would also add to what you have said: An atmosphere, certain statements by official Egyptian bodies about Israel, about Israel's government, and, on this matter and in this field--there are things that we certainly are not pleased about, and we demand that the Egyptians change their tone in these fields.

[Question] What is the Egyptian reply to these demands?

[Answer] Generally, the answer is that there is a tendency and an attempt to make progress in the direction of peace.

[Question] But, after all, the question here is one of concrete things. The Egyptians have frozen exchanges of youth delegations or a process of a cultural agreement. What is happening with these specific things?

[Answer] From their side, there are always commitments and promises that matters will be renewed and fulfilled.

[Question] Is this what happened at the meeting between our ambassador in Cairo and the Egyptian foreign minister?

[Answer] I cannot give details about this or that meeting. But this is the trend and this is the mood and the content of what is being said.

[Question] Could you tell us if there are already any signs indicating that the autonomy talks will soon be resumed?

[Answer] There are certainly signs. After all, it was said specifically that President as-Sadat is most interested; this is what he said, this is what he announced and this is what he is announcing at every opportunity. He is interested in beginning the autonomy negotiations as soon as possible. He is thinking of beginning them at the summit meeting he is to hold at the beginning of next month with the U.S. President and we very much hope that those talks will, as soon as possible, really get moving.

[Question] Will As-Sadat meet with our prime minister before his trip to Washington?

[Answer] It is very likely.

[Question] That is, at the end of this very month?

[Answer] It has not yet been decided, but it is very likely.

[Question] Mr Shamir, do you agree with President as-Sadat's evaluation that the autonomy talks, or rather, the negotiations on the autonomy, will be concluded and signed by the end of this year?

[Answer] I certainly think this is possible and desirable.

[Question] It is indeed desirable. However, the question is how do we overcome some rather substantial disagreements. For instance, the questions of water, Jerusalem, the authority of the autonomy officials and the security problems. These problems could not be overcome in over a year of negotiations.

[Answer] I really can not say that constant and serious efforts have been made in the past by the Egyptians to conduct exhaustive talks on all the disputed issues. Therefore, I can hope that if such efforts are indeed made in the next few months, we will achieve practical results.

[Question] Are we also ready to meet the Egyptians halfway and do not expect that only they will compromise with us on various demands?

[Answer] I was not referring to the content of the positions held by the parties, but rather to the efforts to conduct constant negotiations without any disruptions.

[Question] Do you think that a remedy will thus be found to the difficulties which hindered the negotiations and made them so difficult?

[Answer] This is a precondition. I am not saying that this is the only way, but this is a precondition. We think that, objectively speaking, if the two parties maintain the framework of Camp David with full loyalty to the spirit and letter of these agreements, it is certainly possible to achieve solutions acceptable to both sides.

[Question] If--it might happen--the autonomy talks again encounter difficulties, will Israel nevertheless fulfill the peace treaty and withdraw [from Sinai] in April 1982?

[Answer] Israel will fulfill its commitments under the peace treaty.

[Question] That is to say, there is no linkage [last word in English]?

[Answer] This is my reply. Israel will be loyal to its commitments.

[Question] This date, April 1982, does it not concern you?

[Answer] This date is important and significant, no doubt about it. However, as I said, Israel undertook certain commitments and it must fulfill them.

[Question] In light of what is happening today in the relations with Egypt--you have mentioned several worrisome developments--are you really confident that this situation may not become worse after the withdrawal has been completed?

[Answer] I cannot see a direct link between these two things. Our goal in the next few months will be to reach an agreement before the withdrawal from Sinai.

[Question] Gentlemen, we have talked about Lebanon, the United States, Egypt and the peace treaty. Perhaps, Mr Minister, sir, you could say something about our relations with Europe, at least with two large European countries in light of recent developments. One is France and the rise of the Socialists to power along with a friend of Israel, Mitterrand, and, conversely, the deterioration of the relations with Germany. How do we stand in these two spheres?

[Answer] As far as France is concerned, I can only say that there are hopes for an improvement of relations. To my regret, for the time being our hopes have not risen beyond that. We continue to bolster our hopes, and we will continue our efforts in the next months in order for these hopes to come true.

[Question] Do you plan to visit Paris or have you perhaps invited the French foreign minister to Israel?

[Answer] So far we have not held any practical contacts in these spheres. There is a standing invitation to the French president, and I hope that he will arrive soon in Israel and this will indeed be the beginning of a new era in the relations between the two countries.

[Question] For instance, this very day a very important Iraqi visit is taking place in Paris. Obviously, the Iraqis want to reconstruct their destroyed reactor. Will we, on our part, carry out some immediate action to prevent the resumed French involvement in Iraq?

[Answer] There are constant contacts between our embassy and the French Government. However, to date I cannot pinpoint any official signs which would indicate a change in French policy. I hope that in the coming months, after the new French administration has become more settled, we will be able to examine this possibility.

[Question] What about West Germany? The German chancellor has made several utterances regarding his personal feelings. He said that he was very offended by the remarks of the prime minister. Has Israel done anything to improve or rebuild relations with Germany?

[Answer] All this is not new. We think that there has been no essential change in the relations between Germany and Israel. In spite of this incident and the sharp exchanges, the relations have not essentially changed. We welcome with satisfaction that the Government of West Germany has in the last few days or weeks expressed its desire to maintain good and normal relations with Israel.

[Question] How do you evaluate the reaction of German public opinion following the remarks of the prime minister against Chancellor Schmidt? There were sharp reactions in the press as well as in letters sent to the Israeli Embassy--I am sure you have seen copies of these letters.

[Answer] We heard about these reactions. I hope, as I said, that in spite of the sharp exchanges, the relations will not essentially change and we will be able to maintain normal relations in the future.

[Question] Mr Shamir, as the Israeli foreign minister, do you agree with the prime minister's utterances against the leaders of friendly countries, for instance, against Caspar Weinberger, Chancellor Schmidt, Giscard d'Estaing, Margaret Thatcher and others?

[Answer] I do not think you expect me to criticize remarks made by the prime minister. I accept the prime minister's evaluation of the steps taken by various countries and statesmen.

[Question] I must concede that this was a diplomatic answer.

[Question] Mr Shamir, you will probably not disclose details about the composition of the next government, and we are not expecting you to do so. However, the impression has now been created, at least according to the semiofficial composition being referred to currently, that the heads of this government will come from the Herut movement, there will be fewer positions of power for the Liberal Party and we will not see representatives of the former Democratic Movement for Change in this government. This perhaps leads us to the question: Will the next Likud Government hold more hawkish views?

[Answer] The political program of the government is clear and known. I do not think that it will differ from the previous government.

[Question] Don't you think that this government will apparently rely on only 61 votes--at least in the first stage? There are some observers who think this will be favorable for the government and will strengthen it. The very fact of the daily threat and the possibility that [words indistinct] or, on the contrary, that a government dependent on a majority of only two votes must be a weak government. What is your opinion?

[Answer] These things can only be discussed in light of past experiences. We in Israel have generally not experienced this. However, if we judge according to the experience of other countries, things turn out both ways. That is, it has been known to happen in various countries that governments that have relied on a small majority have been very stable for a relatively long period of time while, on the other hand, there have been other governments that, because of their reduced majority, have not been very strong and stable. However, one can cite other cases. Therefore I would say that there is no categorical reply to this question.

[Question] Mr Shamir, in the election campaign in 1977 the Likud set up a team which suggested a new modus operandi for the government, a more compact government with a small number of ministries and ministers. Does the fact that the new government will be composed by 19 ministers point to the fact that as the coalition basis gets narrower the government gets larger?

[Answer] I do not yet know the composition of the government. I do not know the precise distribution of the portfolios and the identity of the ministers. Therefore, today I would not go into its [word indistinct].

[Question] You earlier said, and you were rather right, that so long as you have not received your renewed appointment you cannot go into the issue of the innovations to be introduced in your post. Nevertheless, I will try. Is it true that this time around you will have a deputy minister? Secondly, do you intend to change the ambassador to the United States?

[Answer] I do not yet know whether I will have a deputy. At this stage, I am not giving this any thought. As for the ambassador to the United States, I have explicitly stated that I absolutely am not thinking of replacing him.

[Question] Do you need a deputy or will you put up with this imposition because of coalition problems?

[Answer] I have already said that at this stage I have not yet thought about it. That is, I do not see any special need for it. However, all kinds of possibilities and situations are likely to emerge in political life. It is always possible to reexamine something which at this moment seems certain.

[Question] Mr Shamir, let us go over to other political issues. There have been some interesting developments in the last few months in our relations with Morocco. Israelis visited that country; there have been various tourist deals--we even saw a report about it on television. Has there been any development, progress or chance of progress in the rather special relations with Morocco?

[Answer] There are absolutely no diplomatic relations between us and Morocco.

[Question] We know that. Incidentally, do you plan to accompany the prime minister when he visits President Reagan in September?

[Answer] That is possible but no decision has yet been made.

[Question] What about Africa? We insist on posing a question about Africa every time we host you in this program. Perhaps there is something new about it or something may develop on this issue?

[Answer] Something may always develop. I can only say that there is constant activity on this issue.

[Question] Has there been any new landmark in these activities recently? We hear a great deal about attempts to establish relations in various stages rather than pushing for immediate establishment of diplomatic representations, about attempts to find interim solutions. Have any such attempts failed?

[Answer] Efforts are being exerted all the time but I cannot divulge them.

[Question] Are you optimistic on this subject?

[Answer] I believe there will be achievements.

[Question] Mr Minister, I realize very well that there are things that you cannot tell us even when we are exerting pressure on you from three sides. Regarding Africa, could you at least say that there has been a positive development in the last year?

[Answer] Indeed progress has been made in widening and deepening our relations with many countries in Africa.

[Question] Concerning your renewed appointment as foreign minister: On the morning after you have been appointed as foreign minister, what do you think will be the primary political challenges that you will have to handle?

[Answer] It all depends on the situation that specific morning.

[Question] Let us say, this coming Sunday.

[Answer] Well, it will not be this coming Sunday, we know that. The most important issues of Israel's policy are known and more or less constant and stable. These issues are: The problems concerning peace, relations with the United States, Europe and so forth.

[Question] You speak about problems with the United States. From what we have heard from you so far, there are in fact, no problems: The United States is our friend and ally. Still, what is the central and, let us say, painful problem in our relations with the United States?

[Answer] I would not say there is any especially painful issue. However, this is a complex and very broad set of relationships which is comprised of many aspects. We receive aid from the United States. We must and do maintain constant contacts with all the branches of the U.S. administration. There are issues on which we see fully eye to eye. There are issues on which we differ and there are issues on which we cooperate. These things have to be tackled daily because they are vital to the future of Israel, to the most vital interests of our existence.

[Question] When speaking about the United States, is there any significance to the fact that the U.S. Army, as a component of the multinational supervisory force, will have its own base in Ofira--or Sharm ash-Shaykh--according to recent reports?

[Answer] The United States will participate in the multinational force. We insisted on its participation because thanks to it we can be sure that the multinational force will fulfill its duties, that is, to maintain peace and security in Sinai, which we are going to evacuate. This is the decisive factor as far as we are concerned. The presence of the United States in Sinai after we have withdrawn from it constitutes a guarantee that Sinai will not again become a base for an attack on Israel.

[Question] Beyond the evident fact of the supervision on the peace treaty, we are referring to a U.S. presence--indeed not on an especially large scale but, still--these are U.S. soldiers who will be stationed very close to Israel in Sharm ash-Shaykh.

[Answer] We have nothing against this fact.

[Question] On the contrary, I think that we insisted that the Americans constitute a large part of this force.

[Answer] I said: As far as our interests are concerned.

Ben-Porat: Gentlemen, our time is up. Thank you and good evening.

PERES INTERVIEWED ON HABIB TALKS, BOMBING POLICY

TA201138 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Philip Habib is looking for calm. He is still here and this morning he met with Shim'on Peres in Jerusalem. He is waiting for tomorrow's Cabinet decision and he hopes, on the foundations of such a decision, to try and begin negotiations. Let us first listen to an interview our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, held with Shim'on Peres; after that we will add a few comments from the studio.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Peres, you have concluded the talk with U.S. envoy Philip Habib. Did you form the impression from your talks with the U.S. envoy that the first signs of a possibility of a cease-fire on the northern border have been found?

[Answer] I cannot say that. It was my impression that Mr Philip Habib decided to make his first stop in Israel because, without Israeli willingness, he estimates that he has nowhere to turn to. Therefore he wants, first of all, for Israel to give its reply. But I found some signs of hope in him that it will be possible to achieve a cease-fire.

[Question] The U.S. President is demanding that Israel stop firing on the northern border. On what conditions, in your view, should Israel accede to the U.S. demand?

[Answer] First of all, it is inconceivable that Israel should stop firing unilaterally. The first condition is that the cease-fire should be bilateral and include any possible action, not only the exchanges of fire over the border but all terrorist actions and that the terrorists should honor the UN presence and stop hostile activity, because what theyare doing is out of the question--firing at coasts, at bathers, or firing at a hospital, at childrens' homes or at ordinary civilians.

[Question] Each time you meet with Habib, or with anyone who comes from abroad, it is the custom to ask you about the consensus. This time, too, after this meeting when the air force bombing of targets in Beirut and the PLO reactions were discussed, are you in a consensus with the government regarding the nature of the Israeli reaction to everything that occurs?

[Answer] How can I speak about a consensus when they have not consulted with us at all. Nor do I know what the government's reasoning was. I do not know where this is leading. They did not consult with us before the action, or during the action, or today either. But we have an absolute consensus with the inhabitants of the north, with the people who are now sitting in shelters, with people who are taking Katyusha fire. They are at the head of our interests. Their safety, their security--this is what, first and foremost, guides the Alignment's position.

[Question] And therefore do you agree with the IDF way of acting to prevent the PLO attacks against the northern settlements?

[Answer] I will put this in my own words, not in the language of your question: we are convinced that it is necessary to act against the PLO, from this side of the border and from the other side of it; to act when we have reports about their deployment, when there are reports about their operations, when there are reports about other dangers--with, of course, scrupulous avoidance of harming the lives of civilians, as much as possible. We are in favor of a cease-fire and in favor of negotiations to lead to a general relaxation of and control over the situation in Lebanon. As long as there is shooting, the primary thing is to stop the firing at our settlements and take the measures required to stop that firing.

[Question] From what you say we can understand that you are opposed to the beginnings of the current air force activity, in which, in this method, civilians are also being harmed in Beirut?

[Answer] I do not know what the method is because we were not told and I am not prepared to speculate, but I can tell you that, at this stage, we will not say all we have to say, since, I repeat, our main concern is the situation in the north, the situation of the settlements, the situation of the people, the situation of the children. All the rest, at this moment, is secondary. [end recording]

LABOR PARTY ISSUES RESOLUTION ON SECURITY ISSUE

NC191601 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1528 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] It is necessary to condemn terrorism and the attacks on Israel and not Israel, which is acting to defend itself, Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres said at the party bureau's meeting about an hour ago. Here is the resolution of the Labor Party bureau on the security situation as read by MK Shim'on Peres:

[Begin recording] 1. The bureau expresses its concern in view of the new wave of the terrorist offensive against our settlements in the north.

2. The Labor Party expresses solidarity with the northern settlements in their steadfast stand against the (?heavy) attacks of the terrorists against them.

3. The Labor Party sees a defensive necessity in a systematic activity against the terrorist concentrations with a view to preventing their attacks, to weakening them and to disrupting their deployment--and this with an effort to avoid hitting civilian population concentrations [words indistinct].

4. The Labor Party expresses its concern in view of the dangerous intentions of the terrorists and their Syrian supporters to bring about a general confrontation on the northern borders. Israel is called upon to adopt [word indistinct], firm and balanced policy against this danger.

5. The bureau recommends to the Government of Israel to approach the appropriate governments to use their influence with the parties concerned to refrain from acts of terrorism and institute an immediate and effective cease-fire by the attacking groups in Lebanon instead of condemning Israel, which is defending itself.

6. The Labor Party calls on the government to make every effort to fortify the settlements and ensure the supply of regular services to the settlements as long as the state of emergency is continuing [end recording]

SAVIDOR ELECTED KNESSET SPEAKER; NAVON SPEAKS

TA201533 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] A short time ago the Knesset elected Menahem Savidor of the Likud as the Knesset speaker. Some 61 Knesset members voted for him, 56 voted for the Alignment's candidate, Shlomo Hillel, and 3 Knesset members from the Tehiya faction abstained.

At the opening session of the 10th Knesset the president of the state, Yitzhaq Navon, called on the government and the opposition to reach an agreement on the principles of a policy regarding the war against the terrorists in the north. He emphasized that this is a time of emergency and the issue is vital to the existence of Israel. Therefore, both camps should make a serious effort to reach an agreement.

The president also called for removing sectarian differences and creating a united nation. He pointed out that the sectarian issue erupted suddenly and with great strength in the election campaign and left very hard feelings behind. When the time comes this issue will have to be dealt with in order to determine what had happened so a remedy to the situation can be found.

Referring to the mission of the next government, Navon said it would have to solidify peace and solve social and economic problems. Issues that appear to be secondary, however, must also be dealt with. Among other things, a relationship of understanding and equality with Israeli Arab citizens must be developed and relatiosn with other nations in the world must be fostered.

PRIME MINISTER BEGIN POSTPONES VISIT TO EGYPT

TA200533 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] The prime minister has postponed his planned visit to Egypt and he will only meet with the president of Egypt after President as-Sadat returns from his talks with the British prime minister and the U.S. President. This is reported by the Cairo paper MAY. Our political correspondent has been given confirmation of this report from the prime minister's office. It was explained to our correspondent that the prime minister was not interested in traveling before he makes up the new government. The postponement of the visit was discussed in contacts Ambassador Moshe Sason held with personalities from the Egyptian Foreign Ministry.

NINE-NATION SADCC SUMMIT HELD IN SALISBURY 20 JUL

Masire Address

CA210916 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] The president of Botswana, Dr Masire, says that the apparent concern expressed by the international community on southern African should be supported by pressure on apartheid-ruled South Africa for a speedy solution of Namibia. Speaking during an opening address to the second summit of the heads of state and government of the nine-nation Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC], Dr Masire said a solution on Namibia should be found without further delay. Dr Masire is the current chairman of the SADCC.

He said that Namibia could then be able to follow the example of Zimbabwe and join the rest of the countries in the region in the search for economic self-reliance. The Botswana president said that the liberation of Zimbabwe had further enhanced the calls for regional cooperation. He added that independence for Zimbabwe had also further strengthened fully determination by the majority-ruled states in the region to demonstrate not only to the Pretoria regime but to the international community their ability to become economically self-reliant. Dr Masire said in general the first phase of SADCC, which was established in April last year, has been fought against a background of global recession. However, he said that substantial progress had been made in identifying certain problems. He said SADCC countries offer the international community raw materials to improve its declining production and reduce employment [as heard]. Dr Masire said the aim of the SADCC is to demonstrate its member countries' capability to help themselves to realize their economic potential.

Communique Report

CA210826 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] The 1-day summit meeting of heads of state and government of the nine-nation Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), which opened in Salisbury today, has ended. A joint communique signed by Presidents dos Santos of Angola, Masire of Botswana, Kaunda of Zambia, Banda of Malawi, Machel of Mozambique, Nyerere of Tanzania and Prime Minister Comrade Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Dlamini of Swaziland says that the leaders are sttisfied with the progress made since the launching of SADCC in Lusaka last year. They also reaffirmed their total commitment to the principles embodied in the declaration made in Lusaka for a program of action to ensure economic liberation for the region. The Lesotho minister of commerce and industry, Mr Molapo, signed for his prime minister, Chief Jonathan, who was unable to attend.

The summit adopted recommendations from the Council of Ministers which called for a yearly summit and the establishment of a permanent secretariat in Botswana among several other things. It also received a report on the preparations for the Blantyre conference of SADCC which is scheduled to take place in November. The Blantyre meeting will be a consultative one to review progress from the transport commission, which is based in Maputo.

LIBYA

LIBYA TO COMPENSATE PALESTINIANS, LEBANESE

LD201016 Tripoli JANA in English 0833 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Jul (JANA)--Reliable sources at the People's Committee of the Foreign Liaison Bureau said that the Jamahiriyah is intending to compensate the Palestinian resistance, the Lebanese National Movement and the Lebanese people for all the financial and military losses caused by the Israeli raids on Lebanon.

MAURITANIA

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM FOUR-COUNTRY TOUR

AB200935 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Naval Capt Dahane Ould Ahmed Mahmoud, returned to Nouakchott yesterday afternoon from a trip to Libya, Tunisia, Spain and Senegal. Upon his arrival the minister told one of our reporters the purpose of his visit to these countries. He stated that his recent visit to Libya fell within the framework of the frequent consultations established between the leaders of our two brotherly countries, adding that he also conveyed a message from the head of state to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. As regards the talks he held with Libyan authorities, he described them as important and explained that they touched on bilateral relations and the situation in the Arab nation.

After Libya, the minister visited Tunisia. The visit enabled him to confer with his Tunisian counterpart, he said, adding: We exchanged views on issues related to the Arab world in general and to the Maghreb in particular.

With regard to his visit to Spain, the minister stated that he held talks with his Spanish counterpart on the strengthening of bilateral relations between Mauritania and Spain and on regional matters of common interest. He said that he took the opportunity to have talks with the leader of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, Mr Felipe Gonzales Marques, who is also deputy chairman of the Socialist International. The minister noted that the Spanish Socialist Party maintains political relations with the CMSN.

The minister was in Senegal to convey a message from the CMSN chairman to President Abdou Diouf. On this occasion, he noted with satisfaction the atmosphere of understanding prevailing in the cordial relations between our two countries.

MOROCCO

FOREIGN MINISTER DECLARES SUPPORT FOR LEBANON

LD201402 Rabat MAP in English 1208 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Rabat, 20 Jul (MAP)--Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Mr M'hamed Boucetta declared that the Moroccan Government stands by brotherly Lebanon and by the Palestinian resistance to face the Israeli aggression, outlining that the international community, through the United Nations and the Security Council, and all peace-loving forces, should take a firm stance against this aggression and put an end to the attacks perpetrated byIsrael against south Lebanon.

In a statement he made following the barbarous Israeli air raid against civilian targets in Beirut and in south Lebanon which resulted in hundreds of innocent victims and important casualties, Mr Boucetta strongly condemned this aggression and reaffirmed that solidarity and mobilization of all Arab potentialities, as well as the overcoming of marginal conflicts, are the only means to face the challenge and win in its legitimate struggle for the recovery of Al-Quds [Jerusalem], Palestine and occupied Arab terrories.

GABON

APPOINTMENT OF TWO MINISTERS ANNOUNCED 16 JUL

AB172003 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] Yesterday the prime minister, Mr Leon Mebiame, chaired an international council meeting after which he was received by the head of state. Here is his report on the meeting:

[Begin recording] Mr President, we examined administrative and political issues concerning our republic and we agreed to adopt a certain number of measures aimed at increasing the our policy's effectiveness. We thus decided to appoint Mr Richard Nguema to the post of minister of national education and Mr Boungouere to the post of minister of territorial administration, both effective beginning today.

It is appropriate to point out that these decisions we have made will not be the only ones. In the forthcoming days we will adopt a number of measures concerning the central administration and the government in an attempt, as I said earlier, to increase the effectiveness of our administration and government. Finally these measures will be applied not only to the government, but to the political party itself. [end recording]

ZAIRE

ENERGY COMMISSONER RECEIVES OIL COMPANY OFFICIALS

AB171010 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] The state commissioner for energy, Citizen Mananga Dintoka Pholo, yesterday received in audience Mr (Giss), director of the Gulf Oil Company's Department for Governmental Relations; Mr Dimeresti, vice president of the Moanda Oil company; Mr (Bill), acting director of the Zaire Gulf Oil Company, and Mr (Rictor), director general of the Moanda Oil Company.

During their discussions, the state commissioner, in the name of the Executive Council, renewed the sentiments of frank collaboration which exists between Zaire and the countries represented by the delegates from the Zaire Gulf Oil Company, the Moanda Oil Company and the Zaire Petroleum Company. The state commissioner took advantage of the occasion to confirm the readiness of the Department of Energy to help search for solutions to problems requiring the intervention of the Executive Council. He expressed the hope that contacts between Zairian experts and their partners will become more frequent, since the interest being pursued in this specialized field entails more than just simple production and demands an exchange of technological ideas. The state commissioner also invited in the exploration of bitumen deposits in the region of Haut-Zaire and the exploitation of the large quantities of asphalt sand located in Bas-Zaire.

On his part, the spokesman for the delegation, Mr (Bill), expressed satisfaction with the discussions and said he appreciated the sentiments expressed by the state commissioner.

BISHOPS ATTACK COUNTRY'S CORRUPTION, MISERY

AB181312 Paris AFP in English 1145 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Brussels, 18 Jul (AFP)--Zaire's Roman Catholic bishops have launched a scathing attack on corruption, arbitrary actions and the economic situation in their country, the Belgian newspaper LE SOIR reported today.

Charging abuses in the fields of justice, health, teaching and distribution of basic necessities in an 18-page document entitled "Our Faith in Man, Image of God," the bishops said the church could no longer keep silent about events in the former Belgian colony.

In the eyes of the world and, above all, of our own people silence would make us accomplices in the decadence and misery which some already consider capable of bringing the country to an apocalyptic state, the bishops said.

It would be a guilty silence towards the men of Zaire whose dignity is affected and who must be served and not enslaved, they added. The statement mentioned cases of kidnapping, arbitrary arrests, settling of scores and even torture.

In court, it added, "Impunity is for those who can pay, and money allows criminals to prosper in freedom and peace, showing arrogance to their humiliated victims.

In the health service badly-paid officials sold treatment, medical supplies and equipment for their personal gain, the bishops said.

Some patients even died waiting for attention while their relatives scraped together the money demanded for their treatment, the document charged.

The population is inadequately protected, while the more fortunate go abroad for treatment, it said.

In schools, staff had been unhappy for a considerable time due to salaries which are too low, irregularly paid and sometimes not paid at all, the report said. The result was corruption, including bribe-taking, for giving good marks.

The bishops described the shortage of basic necessities as the housewife's primary concern. "Frozen salaries, soaring prices and the consequent fall in purchasing power is a fact of life."

For decades the talk had been of Zaire's wealth, which is still only potential, they said.

In the meantime the situation was one of shameful exploitation, and organised pillage to the advantage of other countries while the bulk of the people are sunk in misery in a poverty which is in some cases artificially created, the bishops added.

The document, which said that it had dealt with only the worst aspects of Zairian life, called on local people to help themselves instead of hiding behind the smokescreen of tribalism and regionalism, offering a disunited front to disruptive forces.

Meanwhile another Belgian newspaper, the Catholic LIBRE BELGIQUE, reported today that a former Zairian regional governor had been arrested in Brussels in May for alleged fraud. According to the paper, earlier in his life Jean Foster Manzikala was charged with the murder of three leading Zairians in 1972 and sentenced to death, before being pardoned that year and fleeing to Switzerland.

GHANA

LIMANN ASKS CHIEFS TO ABANDON OUTMODED CUSTOMS

AB191152 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The president, Dr Limann, has renewed his call on traditional rulers to abandon all bad and outmoded customs that lead to chaos in their areas. Speaking at a People's National Party fundraising rally at Atimpoku in the mid-Volta constitutency, the president said the abolition of such archaic customs can bring fast economic growth at a time when the nation's population is growing at a very fast rate. He said traditional rulers should realize that they have a role to play to the expectation of their subjects and they must endeavor to live up to it.

Dr Limann urged chiefs not be stumbling blocks to development by sticking to customs which do not encourage people to undertake development projects. He reminded them that Ghana as a unitary state has one army and one police service on which the government can call to deal with acts that bring insecurity to the nation and disrupt government programs and its development growth. Dr Limann reaffirmed the determination of his government to solve the country's problems to the admiration of the outside world.

VICE PRESIDENT REPORTS ON VISIT TO BRAZIL

AB210924 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] The vice president, Dr deGraft Johnson, has returned home after a week's visit to Brazil. Speaking to newsmen at the airport, the vice president said he signed a $150 million agreement for aid projects which the government wished to establish with the assistance of Brazil. Another $135 million agreement for assistance in three specific areas of priority, namely road rehabilitation, agriculture, implements and the supply of vehicles, was also signed.

Dr deGraft Johnson said he had discussions with Brazilian firms which operate or intend to operate in Ghana. Ghana and Brazil also reviewed economic and commercial relations and agreed that the efforts of both countries could contribute to bilateral cooperation and improved relations. Dr deGraft Johnson said both countries expressed satisfaction with the $15 million credit agreement between the Central Bank of Brazil and the Bank of Ghana last year for the establishment of industries in Ghana.

In the field of technical and scientific cooperation, the vice president said Ghana and Brazil decided to study the possibilities for developing forms of cooperation in agriculture and cattle breeding, mining, infrastructure, professional training and education. Assistance which the Brazilian Government could give to set up a technology center in Ghana was also discussed.

He said he had talks with top Brazilian Government officials on international matters of common interest, in particular the situation in Africa and Latin America. Both governments stressed the need for cooperation between developing countries like Ghana and Brazil as a prerequisite for the ongoing North-South dialogue.

PAPERS DENOUNCE NIGERIA'S TREATMENT OF GHANAIANS

AB181352 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Press review]

[Excerpts] The TIMES has another editorial on the murder of five Ghanaians in Ibadan. It notes that the incident has not only shocked Ghanaians but has equally been strongly disapproved of by the Nigerian authorities.

The TIMES says steps so far taken should bring the culprits to book and underscore the determination of the Nigerian Government to check acts of lawlessness against Ghanaians. It hopes the security agencies in Nigeria would step up their efforts to give adequate protection to Ghanaians in their midst.

ECHO Comment

AB191211 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Press Review]

[Excerpt] The ECHO writes on the treatment meted out to Ghanaians in Nigeria, the latest being a report of five Ghanaians having been murdered in cold blood in Ibadan. Under the heading, "Cool It Nigerians" the paper advises Nigerians to consider certain factors other than wealth when dealing with other states and people in the West African subregion and in Africa as a whole. The ECHO suggests that since Ghanaians have to live with Nigerians, whether they like it or not, and since Nigerians also have to live with other African states and peoples as well as with the rest of the world, the citizens of both countries must learn to live together in peace and mutual respect. The paper says it is deceitful and even hypocritical for African leaders to point accusing fingers while they continue to do exactly the same things they accuse South Africa of and even to outdo them. It calls on Nigerians to remain cool in their dealings with other nationals and with their own compatriots because it will be too painful to witness another conflagration in that country. The ECHO concludes by hoping that wise counsels will prevail in Nigeria in all her dealings both domestic and international.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES PROBLEMS OF NANUMBA AREA

AB200903 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Cameroon Duodu commentary]

[Text] After visiting the Nanumba area, where interethnic fighting was led to the tragic death of hundreds of people, I am convinced that President Hilla Limann's laudable efforts at bringing peace to the people will bear lasting results only if certain measures are taken immediately.

Instead of just wasting money, 1 million cedis in this case, to help the people, the government should also try and send some building materials to the area. Many huts have been burnt, and because this is the rainy season, those who want to repair their homes will not be able to obtain dry grass with which to thatch their huts. Roofing sheets are their best bet and this means carpenters and masons should also be sent along with any materials to give technical advice to those who may happen to have to use building techniques with which they are not familiar. The town of Wulensi in particular, which before the fighting had a population of 6,000, has now been deserted. It cannot be rebuilt on its present site, for so many people have died there and the people believe it has become an unholy place to live. Now, metaphysical problems aside, they also say that the dam which provides them with water has become permanently polluted as several dead bodies were thrown into it. They have their eye on a new site already and this means that technical people from the water and sewerage corporation should be dispatched to them to ensure that the new site they believe they can use will have constant supplies of water. Even more important, a crash study of the sociological implications of moving to a new site should be undertaken. It is no use merely taking people's land, building houses and asking them to move in haphazardly. The people have their own system of building as well as organizing themselves into neighborhoods which correspond to their customs and history. No viable township can be built for them without a profound knowledge of these social factors.

I have also suggested the commission of inquiry which the government will appoint to look into the conflict should adopt some unusdual methods of approach, which should be more in the form of taking soundings and making recommendations in a full-fledged public inquiry where old wounds can be reopened, psychologically speaking. The Konkomba's have a case when they say that the Nanumbas have been acting in an oppressive manner towards them. Similarly, the Nanumbas are right when they say that the Konkombas came to live on their land under certain conditions and that the Konkombas cannot now unilaterally change these conditions. To arrive at a middle point from these two opposite positions which will be acceptable to both sides will demand diplomacy and circumspection rather than polemics and it would be wise to define for the commission the modalities of its work, less they should make a wrong move that could bring more tension.

As regards the relief measures currently being undertaken, it appears that transport difficulties are not enabling supplies to reach the people as urgently as required. The Catholic relief services must be congratulated on what they have been doing so far. Their supplies have been the main source of sustaining the countless refugees who have flooded to Yendi and Bimbila. What the government needs to do now is not to fly in supplies as the aircraft available cannot take enough to justify the expense and trucks have to be found when the good arrive at Tamale Airport to take them to Bimbila and Yendi. Articulated trucks loaded from Accra and other centers need to spend the minimum of time at Tamale and then make straight for the disaster zone and do the work better there.

With regards to health, since we are chronically short of essential drugs in this country, an urgent appeal should go to the WHO to provide medicines of all sorts. Many people have fled into the bush. When they return, they will have wounds to be healed, others, especially the little children, will be suffering from malnutrition.

It is very unfortunate that the government has to be called upon to handle the consequences of such a conflict at such a time when all sorts of economic difficulties are plaguing our country. But that is life. It does not stop working out its complexities just because times are hard. Indeed, hard times tend to beget even harder times. So hard times are a challenge, not only to the government, but to all of us, citizens of Ghana.

GUINEA

JOINT COMPANY SET TO MINE GOLD, DIAMONDS

AB191235 Paris AFP in French 1132 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] Dakar, 19 Jul (AFP)--A company jointly owned by the Guinea Government and Australian and British companies was formed earlier this month to mine gold and diamonds, Radio Conakry, monitored here, reported last night.

Guinea holds half the shares in the company, Aredor-Guinee S.A., with the remainder divided among Radge Oil of Australia (45 percent) and Simonis Lucher and Company and the Industrial Diamond Company of Britain (2.5 percent each).

The starting capital amounts to $20 million and investments of a further 40 million are envisaged initially. Diamond production is expected to start before the end of 1983 at a capacity of one-half million carats a year from 1 million cubic meters of treated gravel.

Under the articles of the company, 30 percent of ornamental diamonds and 50 percent of industrial diamonds produced will be sold to the Guinea Government. The remainder will go to the other partners in the project. Guinea will take 65 percent of the profits and the revenue from a 10 percent export tax on gold and diamonds. The government will also chair the company's board.

The formation of the Aredor-Guinee S.A. will create 2,000 permanent jobs, Radio Conakry said.

Guinea was also studying the building in stages of a diamond cutting industry to increase the value of uncut stones, particularly ornamental ones, the radio added.

Aredor-Guinee S.A. is the second company of its type to be formed in Guinea. In September, 1980, the Societe de Diamant de Guinee was set up, with Guinea holding 50 percent of the shares, Henry Winston of New York 25 percent, Diamond Distributor of New York 12.5 percent, and Minerpa of Paris 12.5 percent.

IVORY COAST

TWO AGREEMENTS WITH MALI SIGNED IN ABIDJAN

AB201807 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Mali and the Ivory Coast last Thursday exchanged instruments for the ratification of two agreements at the headquarters of the Ivorian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Abidjan. The first is a draft agreement on benefits due to Malian functionaries and agents serving in the Ivory Coast. The other is a draft cooperation agreement between the Republics of Mali and the Ivory Coast on transport and maritime transit. The documents were signed for Mali by His Excellency Noumou Diakite, the Malian ambassador to the Ivory Coast, while Mr Aidou Namouah, director of political affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, signed for the Ivory Coast.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON OTTAWA SUMMIT PROSPECTS

AB201358 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 18-19 Jul 81

[Auguste Miremont editorial: "What Can We Expect From the Ottawa Summit?]

[Text] From Sunday onward, the heads of state and government of the United States, France, Great Britain, Canada, Italy, West Germany and Japan will hold a summit meeting 100 kilometers from Ottawa to discuss mainly economic issues. In fact, the meeting's agenda comprises monetary problems, trade with Japan and the North-South relations.

The leaders of these industrialized countries will therefore discuss the policy of high interest rates being practiced by the Reagan administration which, we are told, is harming the economies of the Western countries.

They will also discuss the invasion of their markets by Japanese products which, because of their advanced technology and low prices, "devalue" those of the Western industrialists so much that the latter find it very difficult to sell them. As one can imagine, the confrontation among the "seven" will be severe because they have different political ideas and philosophies. Let us examine them to get a better idea of the situation.

The United States believes that the fight against inflation demands high interest rates: "Our monetary policy is correct and we are determined to pursue it," they have said. The American government, therefore, refuses to intervene in the foreign exchange market in order to stabilize the price of the dollar. In any case, does nonintervention not constitute the basis of its doctrine?

As for the Japanese, they are courteously but firmly opposed to the demand of the Europeans to reduce the volume of their exports to their countries. The latter are taking their Asian partner to task not only for "being too successful"--to use the expression of Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau--but also for the difficulties they have been experiencing in their bid to invest in Japan and enter its market.

As far as Great Britain and West Germany are concerned, they believe that the fight against inflation must be given priority, a policy which is opposed to that of the French Government, which believes that every effort must be made to eliminate unemployment and ensure full employment.

France is advocating for the EEC the establishment of a "social space" where the weak will be sure to receive the assistance of the others and where the social policies will aim at establishing effective justice and true solidarity.

As we can see, these views are far from being close together and one can imagine it will be difficult to achieve an understanding. According to Mr Trudeau, the purpose of this summit is not "to convert the other party to our policy" but to make him understand that "if you do that, this is what will happen to us; and if this happens to us, everything will perhaps begin to crumble down and this will be bad for you." The Canadian prime minister therefore believes that it is important that for each country to be aware that they are interdependent.

But are the Western countries also aware that the North and the South are also interdependent? In fact, the "seven" will also discuss the North-South relations. But do they know that their existence depends on the survival of our nations? Do they know--as President Houphouet-Boigny has continued to repeat--that if they favor the development of the South they will have vast markets in which they can sell their products? The fate of the Northern countries is therefore closely linked to that of those in the South.

Despite this, there is nothing in the attitude of the leaders of the industrialized nations to show they are aware of this. Or, if they are aware of it, they have made no gesture to indicate their desire to remedy this shameful situation of systematic exploitation of our countries' resources from which they derive very great profit and to put an end to the contempt with which they treat us. The Ivorian head of state also exclaimed: There is a permanent dupery in the economic relations between the developed and developing countries since the former fix the prices of raw materials, establish export quotas for their sole advantage and freely determine the prices of the goods and services they supply to the developing countries. It is shameful that we cannot even discuss with them the prices of the raw materials we export."

The worst factor is that under the pretext of a realism which is mortal for these poor countries, there have been general announcements of the reduction of public aid--which in fact benefit only the donors--to give way to the private sector whose mercantilism, eagerness for profit and unscrupulousness are well known. Like Pontius Pilate, "they" wash their hands of what may happen, forgetting that the destinies of the various parties are linked together and that the catastrophy of one party will unfailingly affect the others.

Morever, this situation was denounced by the international eucharistic symposium held from 13-15 July in Toulouse and whose participants recalled the responsibility of all in the construction of "schemes which make the wealthy still more wealthy at the expense of the poor, who are becoming increasingly poorer and deprived of necessities, at the very time the human race is equipped with the knowledge and techniques capable of satisfying at least the essential needs of all." The symposium called for a change of mentalities and structures all over the world.

Will the Ottawa summit decide to envisage such an objective? We doubt it. We, however, ask the "seven" to meditate over this proverb from our country: "Feed your child until he grows teeth so that he may feed you when you lose yours."

We may rely on the conviction of Francois Mitterrand who, after meeting with his Ivorian counterpart, is more than ever determined to convince his partners of the need to ensure that "no group will have his dignity trampled upon" and that the North-South relations are effectively established on more justice. May he be heard at least!

LIBERIA

U.S. TECHNICAL GRANT TO ARMED FORCES DISCLOSED

AB202006 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Liberia is to receive over $3 million technical grant from the American Government for the improvement of its armed forces. The grant will cover training facilities and the construction of better houses for soldiers throughout the country. This was disclosed at the weekend by the chief of the U.S. military mission to Liberia, Col Sean Miller, when he accompanied Defense Minister Maj Gen Albert Karpeh on an inspection tour of military barracks in Montserrado County. Colonel Miller said the U.S. would give technical assistance to the Liberian Army at all times and expressed satisfaction over the housing units being constructed in the various military barracks.

For his part, Defense Minister Karpeh said he was happy over the progress of works in the various construction sites and praised the Homadom Brothers Engineering Company for a job well done at Kantody and hoped that project would be completed on time.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI SAYS THREATS WILL BE REPULSED BY FORCE

AB180820 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] President Shehu Shagari said vigilance is being stepped up on Nigeria's borders and that any threats would be repulsed with force. He made the announcement yesterday evening in Lagos at the patron's dinner of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs.

The president declared: This nation's fortune shall not be left to the hazards of the unforseen, nor will this nation submit to its adversaries the responsibility for shaping its destiny. He maintained that the real challenge was for Nigeria to survive and succeed in a violent and unstable world. Referring to the country's border dispute with Cameroon, the president pointed out that while Nigeria pledged her cooperation with the OAU initiative, it must be understood that her patience was not without limit. He warned that Nigeria's preference for international arbitration on the issue was not because it lacked the will or capacity to resolve the problem through other means. President Shehu Shagari said he would explore every reasonable avenue for a peaceful solution to the problem. He commended President Seyni Kountche of the Niger Republic and Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo for their efforts in mediating the dispute.

AHIDJO SAYS CAMEROON TO PAY COMPENSATION

AB201550 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon Republic says his country will pay compensation to the families of the five Nigerian soldiers killed in May by Cameroonian gendarmes.

In a letter to President Shehu Shagari, the Cameroonian leader regretted the incident and again extended sincere condolence to the government and people of Nigeria. President Ahidjo said his administration considered the incident unfortunate and urged that the present situation should not be allowed to degenerate into what he described as brutal confrontation between both countries. He stressed that Nigeria and Cameroon should rise beyond the passions which the incident has generated.

NPN TO RUN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WITHOUT ALLIES

AB171534 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] The National Party of Nigeria, NPN, said in Lagos today that it had decided to run the Federal Government alone. The national secretary of the party, Alhaji Suleiman Takuma, told a Radio Nigeria correspondent in an interview that the question of looking for any other ally for the remaining period of the present administration should be ruled out completely. He argued that in a presidential system there was no need for an alliance, adding that what was needed was intensive lobbying to run the government.

Alhaji Suleiman said with the latest development the NPN would intensify its lobbying in the National Assembly to get the president's bills through smoothly. He stated that the NPN had enough ministers to man the ministries, pointing out that the party would make its own arrangements to suit its purposes. The national secretary, however, remarked that if the president thought it appropriate to look for fresh hands such moves would not be a problem to the party.

GENERAL SAYS FORCE TO DEAL WITH APARTHEID NEEDED

AB190940 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] The chairman of the governing council of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, Maj Gen I.B.M. Haruna, said Nigeria should develop a credible force to meet the challenges of apartheid and other adventures in Africa. He made the statement while proposing a toast to President Shagari at the institute's patron dinner in Lagos yesterday. General Haruna pointed out that such a force should be able to reverse the notion of Africa as an apendage of some former colonial powers.

He explained that the institute had endeavored to stimulate public awareness on foreign policy issues. He appealed to the public and private sectors for financial assistance to enable the institute to carry out some of its functions.

SENEGAL

GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES 10TH POLITICAL PARTY 20 JUL

AB202049 Paris AFP in French 1840 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Dakar, 20 Jul (AFP)--It was officially announced in Dakar on Monday that a 10th political party, the Union for Popular Democracy (UDP--a Marxist party), has been authorized in Senegal. This is in accordance with the recognition of an unlimited multiparty system instituted on 24 April in Senegal. The UDP, therefore, joins four other Marxist groups with different allegiances. The other recognized Marxist parties in the country are the Revolutionary Movement for New Democracy (MRDN from which the UDP seceded) headed by Mr Savane Landing, Mr Babacar Sane's Democratic League, Mr Avath Dansokho's Independence and Labor Party and Mr Majhmout Diop's African Independence Party.

ZIMBABWE

ROBERT MUGABE INTERVIEWED BY CUBAN NEWSMEN

FL171313 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0131 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Interview with Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mubage in Salisbury by a team of newsmen of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television--read by announcer; passages within quotation marks recorded in English fading into Spanish translation--date not given]

[Text] [Mugabe] "We believe our first priority is peace" and to attain peace there must be unity among the people, independent of political, tribal, regional or religious differences. We must all be united by the fact that we are committed to our independence. The fact remains that for the state we are an alliance, whatever the race, tribe or region might be. We have a government elected by the people, which I head, and everybody should be loyal to it. Those common aspects should unite us so that we may become one in the aim to fulfill our plans. That is important because the projects we have prepared for reconstruction and development cannot be successful unless the people are united.

We consider this to be a democratic phase during which all democratic forces should be united. There is a need for unity between the Zimbabwe African National Union and the Zimbabwe African People's Union [ZAPU], and that is why I have brought into my government ZAPU members and representatives of the white community. It is vital to be united so that we may consolidate our independence to attain the fulfillment of our reconstruction and resettlement programs, which we consider to be transitional for the purpose of creating the foundation necessary for future development programs.

[Question] Comrade Prime Minister, what has been and will be the basic direction of Zimbabwe's foreign policy?

[Answer] "With regard to our country's foreign policy, we have enunciated that policy" as part of a positive nonalignment. Zimbabwe is a young nation with its own ideological inspiration, which is socialist. We believe that with the independence of that socialist inspiration, we have the need to be nonaligned. We firmly believe that in order to associate with others, it is absolutely necessary to work in our modest way to maintain the principles of nonalignment, and that we support efforts aimed at achieving disarmament so that the establishment of a better and more peaceful international order may become a reality. Likewise, we support the creation of a new economic order and, consequently, would like to participate in the entire process for the achievement of peace in the international community.

We are pleased to be a member of the Nonaligned Movement. In fact, we were accepted as a member when we were still a liberation movement, and attended as a representative the nonaligned conference held in Havana in 1979. "Therefore, we are committed to the principles of nonalignment as enunciated by the Nonaligned Movement." Likewise, within the continental context, we join our brothers for the sake of unity in the work being carried out within the framework of the Organization of African Unity. In this sense, we are committed to the demands for total decolonization of Africa. For this reason, we maintain the same position of the rest of Africa and the frontline countries with regard to South Africa.

We condemn the apartheid system imposed in that country. Our foreign minister has just denounced South Africa for its intransigence with respect to Namibia. We would like to see Namibia achieve its right to self-determination under the UN plan and Resolution 435, which was adopted by the UN Security Council in 1978. This is the plan to which we adhere. We want neither deviations from nor revisions of that plan, as has been proposed by the United States.

"I had a meeting with Dr Chester Crocker, under secretary of state for Africa, with whom we discussed Namibia and South Africa. Our view was made quite clear to the United States," in the sense that we would like to see sovereignty granted to the people of Namibia, that we would like to see the UN plan fulfilled. "We would like to see elections in Namibia and the creation of a constituent assembly which will have the right to formulate and..." adopt a constitution for its power to do so will come from the people themselves.

With regard to South Africa, we urge the United States to exercise pressure on the Pretoria regime to desist from its system of apartheid and allow the emergence of a democratic society in South Africa. At the same time, we condemn the acts of aggression perpetrated by South Africa against our states, and ask the United States to adopt a clear-cut position which would prompt South Africa to desist from its acts of aggression against our region. "The United States has a definite say. We are for regional unity." Zimbabwe is for contiental unity and the unity of all progressive forces in the world. That is why we observe a policy which makes it possible for us, in the first place, to join the rest of the world on the basis of the basic principles directed at preserving peace. We believe the Nonaligned Movement is the best way to attain that objective. In the second place, on our continent we are unity with our African brothers on the basis of the principles of the OAU Charter, especially in those matters dealing with the total decolonization of the African Continent, and also with our brothers of the frontline states and the regional group of nine of economic matters.

During the month of July, we will host a meeting of the nine members of Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference and we expect that the summit meeting of chiefs of state and government will approve the programs of cooperation and economic interdependence in this region.

[Question] Comrade Prime Minister, what can you tell us about the relations between Zimbabwe and Cuba and the establishment of diplomatic missions in the two countries?

[Answer] "Our relations with Cuba are very positive. They are very friendly. They are based on..." the understanding of those matters concerning the two sides. We were associated with Cuba during our war of liberation, and we are very satisfied that such association was forged because of the common nature of our objectives and the common nature of the enemy and, in our opinion, on the manner of struggle used during the enemy and, in our opinion, on the manner of struggle used during the war of liberation. Therefore, we maintain these traditional relations. We are pleased to see that Cuba has responded favorably to our request in the sense that there should be an embassy here in Zimbabwe. We now have that embassy and, through it, we can communicate with Cuba.

We expect that, to the degree that we develop the necessary means, we will also be able to establish our own embassy in Havana in correspondence with the reciprocity governing our relations. We feel this is necessary for the development of those relations inasmuch as there are many things we would like to learn from Cuba. If we are to continue to follow the socialist path, then we must be ready to use the experiences others have had in certain cases as long as we can adapt those experiences to our own situation. That is why we have frequently sent our delegations to Cuba.

"One of those delegations recently was headed by the minister of local government and housing who went to Cuba to study the housing system for ordinary people. They came back with very..." marvelous ideas and experiences and the minister wants to visit Cuba again to examine carefully the form in which that country has developed that system and to try to apply in Zimbabwe methods such as those of the builders' brigades for the purpose of responding to our people's housing needs. We are also interested in Cuban technology and experiences in agriculture, especially those related to the sugar industry.

I have been in Havana twice and have been deeply impressed by the manner in which Cuba has developed its society within a socialist framework and how it has been able to create a socialist order. Those are our own objectives here in Zimbabwe. In addition, personally we are a very good friend of President Fidel Castro. In reality, we maintain excellent relations and would like to see those relations unite the peoples of Zimbabwe and Cuba into one community with the same goals and objectives.